Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XIX, NO. 43. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1882. WHOLE NO. 979.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

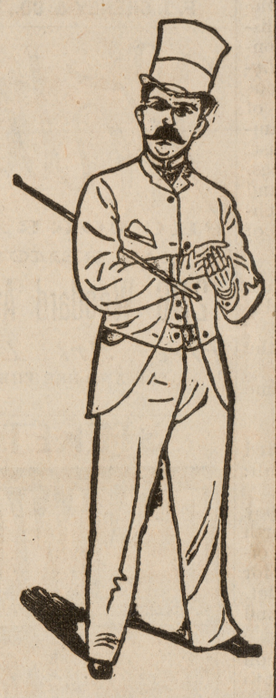
WORTLEY BROS.

Are ready to show an IMMENSE STOCK of

OVERCOATS

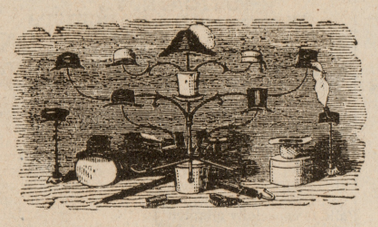
AND SUITS FOR

Men, Boys and Children.



They are New, Stylish and Serviceable, and no house in the county can show such goods at the prices we name.

In Shirts and Gents' Furnishing Goods, you will find No Better Stock than ours.



We also take great pleasure in showing Hats and Caps, for never did we have so many Nobby Styles.

We have more styles and a better line of Cloths for Custom Tailoring this Season and we invite everybody to come and look us over. We have Bargains for them.

C. S. Wortley & Bro.

Barnum & Earl,

27 Congress Street,

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

Have you called to look over our Fine New Stock of Goods, especially adapted to the wants of the People for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Since our removal to our New Store we have increased our stock very largely, and our Sales have more than kept apace. We want everyone to know that we have a very Fine Stock of

Jewelry, Silver-ware, Etc.

WE want them to know that we are enjoying an Extensive Trade, and to know that we have gained it by Fair Dealing and Reasonable Prices, and that we adhere to the Principles heretofore advertised, that we **will not be undersold on goods equal to those handled by us.** Our Experience and tests have been sufficient to show us which are the best. Give us a call.

Respectfully,

BARNUM & EARL.

South Side Congress St.

Christmas

— AT —

Samson's.

Grand Opening

— OF —

Holiday Goods,

SATURDAY

DEC. 9.

AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE

DAWN of the NEW YEAR,

150

Feet of Room including

Two Stories

ALL FULL OF

Beautiful Articles

TOO NUMEROUS

To Mention.

New Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

HOW DO YOU STAND?

DO YOU OWE US? *Have you been reading the Commercial at our expense?* Look at your name printed on each and every paper or wrapper. If it says March '82 you are owing us $1.50. If in numbers, and less than 979, the present number, you are owing us, and remember that 52 weeks makes a year. We know if you have a conscience it hurts it bad every time you read an unpaid paper. If you are destitute of conscience, the sooner you are dropped from our list the better for all parties.

Local Matters.

It would be treason not to wish our readers a merry Christmas. We hope there is is not one of the mighty host who will not enjoy one.

Sneak thieves have been visiting Geo. Neat at the depot.

If you wish that splendid Aldine for the Christmas stocking, *call at the office and get it.*

The L. S. & M. S. railroad will build new freight and passengers houses at Ft. Wayne in the spring.

The Marshal sawdusted down the crossings Monday, bound to set the people a good example.

Neck-tie and apron social to night at Good Templar's hall. Oyster supper. Prepare for Christmas.

Harper's Christmas pictures and papers exceeds anything we have ever received in that line. It is just superb.

The Belleville Mirador stopped awhile for repairs. It seems to be on its taps again.

Some people are so tender hearted that they cannot permit the death of a foul slander.—*Prof, J. P. Vroman.*

Cap social at the Sons of Temperance Saturday evening, Dec. 23, and oyster supper.

December 26th the day after Christmas is to be a big day with Glover, or rather for his patrons.

Geo. Whitmore has sold his farm to a worthy Dutchman, for cash. They kept him so busy delivering coal he had no time to farm.

Chrismas day is in memory of the grandest event that ever blessed the human race. An event that ennobles humanity. Don't spend it in such a way as to degrade it.

The duty of the church is to constrain by example, by argument, entreaty and sympathy, the people to attend the services of the Sanctuary, that their souls may be saved.—*Rev. G. H. Grannis.*

The tax lands we have been advertising are those already passed into the hands of the state on account of a neglect in years gone by to pay the taxes, For the amount due write to the Auditor general's office Lansing.

Drs. Rexford and Pattison, Tailor Whitley, C. Cornwell, Ward Swift and the Editor on the street and Commercial office had their walks swept and garnished Monday morning last, but as to the balance "my sakes a live" what a lazy set.

Auction sale of the personal property of the late J. Webster Childs at the residence in Stony Creek, next Thursday Dec. 28th at 9 a. m. Seven horses, sixteen cows, 200 sheep, fifty tons of hay, etc., etc.,

As the wintry blasts sweep over the treeless prairies of Dakota the Michigan emigrants turn their longing thoughts to "Michigan, my Michigan."

DON'T forget to call for that beautiful Aldine. One to every subscriber of the COMMERCIAL. It is just a lovely Christmas present. Now ready.

We have on hand Rev. Mr. Sunderland's thankgiving sermon discourse and shall begin next week publishing pertinent extracts. The publication of the tax sales has prevented our doing so until now.

TO ALL PEOPLE.—Sell Excursion Tickets Dec. 23, 24, and 25 to all M. C. Stations. Good to return Dec. 26. Sell Excursion tickets Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 1st, return Jan 2d at 1½ fare for round trip.

A. S. MALLERY.

The Sunday school concert connected with the Congregational church last Sunday evening, Mr. Wood Superintendent drew a good audience. For a young church the attendance of children is remarkable. The exercises, addresses and music were very interesting.

We received the following addressed to "The Editor of Your Paper":

OSHTEMO, Dec. 10th, 1882.

Dear Editor.—I saw in the Detroit Tribune in the year of 1879 the obituary of a man named JOHN HAWKINS. The paper stated that he died in one of the hotels of your place. If not too much trouble will you please ascertain if those were the facts and oblige, Fanny E. Lane,

Oshtemo, Mich.
(Kalamazoo Co.)

P. S. Please write and let me know what you learn about him. It will be a great favor.

The Congregationalists occupying the New Jerusalem church over the marble shop have a roomfull and one special thing cannot escape the notice of the visitor, that is the large representation of young people. It proves that nice houses of worship do not catch the crowd, an earnest united people accompanied by faithful preaching and work are sure of results. Last Sabbath morning the pastor Rev. Mr. Grannis held the congregation, using the text, Luke 14: 31,32. The 10,000 the soul at war with its maker, the 20,000. The former sure to be vanquished in the conflict, wisdom of sending an ambassage of peace, securing forgiveness and salvation while death and judgment are far off. One feature in Mr. Grannis' preaching work is worthy all praise and imitation, he devotes from five to ten minutes to the children and youth. We suspect this is the secret of the large attendance of young people. The majority of our children consider it a punishment to hear 99 out of every 100 sermons in our pulpits. "Lord have mercy" on the children and the ministers who neglect them.

Those fine placques in front of Rogers' book store are the work of Mrs. Clinton Spencer.

The young ladies' society of the Presbyterian church at an exceedingly pleasant social affair last week, realized about $75.00

We were informed on the street Saturday that Dr. Batwell was minus a sleigh, reason, a runaway.

For the next ten days Mrs. O. A. Dennis will reduce prices extra low. Do you want anything in the millinery or fancy goods? See her add.

The Ladies Literary Club will meet with Mrs. Watson Snyder, Forest avenue, Wednesday, December 27th, at 3 p. m., sharp.

A CARD.—The ladies of the Baptist Society wish to express their gratitude to Mr. A. Worden for his favor in granting the use of his room for their bazar.

Messrs. Emerick and Skinner's orchestra that played so delightfully at the Normal entertainment last Saturday evening, is in great demand by social parties. During the holidays they are engaged at Dexter, Milan, Markham's Hall Augusta and in this city.

That *Bazar* is in full blast in the Wordon block, under the supervision of the Congregational ladies. To-night that nice oyster supper at Barnum & Earl's former store, south side Congress street. Help build the new house of worship.

Mrs. S. T. Gridley makes each of Ypsilanti's editors a Christmas present of a nice print of butter, The skeptical can be convinced of the excellent butter-making qualities of Durham stock by viewing these presents at Cady's grocery to-day,

The distinguished lecturer, Rev. Dr. Vincent will deliver his lecture on "That Boy" on Thursday evening, Jan. 4th, in the Methodist church. He comes to our city under the auspices of the Baptist and Methodist societies. Doubtless our citizens generally will be pleased to hear this talented speaker.

The Sentinel's seven or more "lies" fulminated against the Commercial on the city printing are as easy to say and as lacking in truth, as if the Commercial should affirm "The Sun will rise to morrow morning." Sentinel, "You lie you scoundrel," the Commercial "Ypsilanti is a pleasant place to live in," Sentinel, "You lie you scoundrel. Just as much force and no more, characteristicly Woodruff.

Last Saturday afternoon, it was reported that a lady had been thrown out of a cutter and killed. On inquiry we learned that Mrs. Dr. Frasier was riding with Mrs. Walker of Rawsonville. On their way to the depot opposite Mr. Cornwells new building the horse ran away and turning so short the ladies were thrown out. Mrs. Walker was picked up insensible and carried to Dr. Frasier's. It was a narrow escape, but happily no permanent harm was done as Mrs. Walker soon recovered and returned home. Mrs. Frasier was unharmed, horse and cutter recovered all right.

The Pupils' Recital of the Normal Conservatory of Music, conducted by Prof. F. H. Pease, given at Normal hall last Monday afternoon, passed off pleasantly. The piano and violin playing was executed with an accuracy and clearness which reflected credit upon the respective teachers. Special mention must be made of the piano solo of Miss Hattie Swift who gave a Sonatine by Reinecke with excellent expression, the vocal solo—Guardian Angels—by Mrs. Tyler, also the violin solo by Master Freddie Mills of Detroit, and the trio in G Major, for piano, violin and 'cello, the piano part played by Miss Helen Hewitt. The six violin players acquitted themselves creditably. These recitals prove a great benefit to all students and others in raising their standard of musical perfection for all the music studied in the Conservatory will be of the higher order, classical music, instead of that which is merely popular. Why does not Ypsilanti keep pace with other cities of a like musical reputation, in the organization of an orchestra of ladies?

ALBAN & CRANE,

Is the new clothing firm that is to be with the beginning of the New Year 1883, successors to John Wilson and continuing in the same location now used for his business. Messrs. George W. Alban and Geo. E. Crane are farmer boys, to the manor born and heve learned to do yeoman's Service in farm work. They propose to put the same energy in to the business in which they are now to enter. When farmer's boys come into town, and enlist in business they uniformly make a success. We have many noted examples in the city. We shall expect a like success on the part of the two Georges.

MABLEY FOUND GUILTY

And fined for doing precisely as a cotemporary has done, not simply violating the law of the land, but damaging public morals. We quote from the Free Press:

Judge Swift in his charge to the jury in the Mabley lottery case late yesterday afternoon, said it should make no difference with the jury in arriving at their verdict what motive Mabley had. It may have been, as his counsel claimed, to advertise his business, but he had no right in so doing to violate the law. It is the duty of the jury as well as all good citizens to uphold the law and not disregard it, and jurors are as much bound by the law as the court, or as other citizens." The jury then retired, and in about an hour returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty of maintaining a gift enterprise.

This morning when court opened Prosecuting Attorney Caplis moved that judgment be rendered on the verdict. This was not objected to by Mabley's counsel, who did not even urge in mitigation that their client was a poor man, and the court ordered that he pay a fine of $250. A News reporter subsequently interviewed Mr. Mabley, who spoke substantially as follows: "A jury of twelve honest men have convicted me of violating the law, and I shall accept their verdict as final, and pay my fine, without making any attempt to overturn their verdict on legal technicalities in a higher court."

If the law officers of city and county had done their duty a like result would have been witnessed here.

The Episcopal Bazar was well patronized.

The Board of Health request us to say they will hold a meeting on this, Saturday evening, at the Council Hall at 7 o'clock. They beg leave of those citizens who think they are not doing their duty with regard to the health, to be present and give their views and opinions on the subject.

PERSONALS.

Miss Eva Mills of Howell is visiting Miss Cornie Howland.

H. D. Newton, from Manistee, is at home to spend the Holidays.

John Holmes of Highland is visiting his brother Heman Holmes.

We hear that F. A. Graves has fallen and seriously injuried his head.

Miss Allie Barnes of Kalamazoo Seminary is spending her vacation with her parents.

Messrs. Jenness & Locke of Detroit, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jenness.

Miss Carrie Towner spends her vacation in Detroit with Miss Hattie Pope.

Father S. Pratt of West Sumpter, going on 84 years old called and renewed his subscription last Saturday.

Albert Gray of Ypsilanti has been spending a few days in the city with his sister Packard street.—*Ann Arbor Democrat.*

WAKE UP THAT NEIGHBOR

Before he finds himself fined $100 and and may be in the county jail. Read, read, read:

"The Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti ordain:

Section 1. No person shall permit any snow or ice to remain on the sidewalk in front, rear or side of any house, premises, building or lot, owned and occupied by him, any longer than twenty-four hours after the same has fallen or formed. And when ice has formed on any sidewalk as aforesaid, such owner or occupant shall, within four hours after the same has formed, cause a sufficient quantity of salt, sawdust, sand or ashes, to be strewn on the sidewalk as aforesaid, in such a manner as shall render it safe for persons walking thereon.

Section 26. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with costs of prosecution, and on failing to pay forthwith such fine and costs may be imprisoned in the Detroit House of Correction or in the County Jail of Washtenaw county, fer any term not exceeding ninety days unless payment is sooner made.

Monday, December 11th, 1882.

On motion of the committee on streets and walks:

RESOLVED, That the City Marshall be instructed to enforce the above ordinance.

NORMAL ITEMS.

School closed Thursday for the holiday recess. Work will re-commence Jan. 3rd 1883.

The reading classes in the Grammar department had a Longfellow's Day Thursday.

Miss Nicholas will not return after the vacation but remains at home to teach.

A move has been made to change the memberships of the societies from forty to fifty. Petions are being signed to that effect.

The Athenaeum society presented an unusually good program last Friday evening. Prof. Putnam was among the visitors.

Thursday evening the Juniors had a social at the Normal building while the Seniors were tendered a reception at Prof. Putnam's residence.

The "News" states that the Adelplic society found the Riceonian room too small and hence moved up stairs. Sorry, but the facts are that the janitor made the charge on account of the difficulty found in heating the former room.

The Recital at the Normal was unusally successful. About $12.00 were netted towards the Commencement fund.

Arrangements are being made for a Grand concert to take place before the close of the term. Two octettes have been appointed for that occasion. One of gentlemen consisting of Messrs. Parsons, McGee, Marble, Stewart, Brooks, Stansell, Joslyn and Quackenbush. And another of ladies, Misses Barr, Nichols, Kilbourne, Shults, Cheever, Kinne, Cullyford, and Lord.

MARRIED.

SIMONS.—FURGERSON.—In Ypsilanti December 14th, by Rev. J. Sunderland, MR. ROBERT R. SIMONS, and MISS EMMA R. FURGESON.

WALKINTON—BOWERS.—At the residence of Dr. A. J. Kingsley, this city, Dec. 21st, by Rev. I. N. Elwood, MR. HARRY WALKINTON and MISS JOSEPHINE BOWERS, all of this city.

Thanks for cake.

DIED.

GORTON.—December 19, 1882 in the 79th year of his age JOB GORTON.

Funeral services were held at the Friends meeting house, conducted by Richard Harkness of Adrian. Mr. Gorton was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., February 22, 1804. Came to Michigan in June 1827, and bought what is now owned by Augustus Freeman in Ypsilanti town. Returning to his native place was married November 9th 1828 to Eliza A. Comstock, who survives him after fiftv-years of wedded life. He came back the next spring and settled on his farm living there within a few months of thirty-nine years. Since that time, at Paint Creek eleven years and the rest of his time with an adopted daughter Mrs. F. H. Derbyshire. No children of their own ever blessed their home. He was a member of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, an acknowledged minister for thirty years and worked faithfully in his master's cause. He has been troubled with the Asthma for a couple of years, in June 1879 he began to be troubled with the dropsy, since that time he has not slept a night in bed, he has taken his sleep sitting on the couch resting his head on a pillow thrown over the back of a chair.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

Gas and Electricity.

Dr. Siemens in his address to the British association made some almost startling references to the probabilities of gas and electricity in the future in its relation to industrial affairs. Dr. Siemens devoted himself to the future and applied his horoscope to a forecast of what is to take place in the rapid development of science, a work for which he is peculiarly fitted.

The portion of his address devoted to coal contains some almost startling information. Taking the coal used in the manufacture of gas at 9,000,000 tons, worth $27,000,000, Dr. Siemens showed in the following table the value of its waste products:

Coloring matter for dyes	$17,750,000
Manure (sulphate of ammonial)	9,735,000
Pitch (325,000 tons)	1,825,000
Creosote (25,000,000 gallons)	1,040,000
Crude carbolic acid	500,000
Gas coke, at 12s. a ton (4,000,000 tons after allowing 2,000,000 tons for working retorts)	12,000,000
Total	$42,850,000

The statement shows that the waste products are $15,858,000 more valuable than the coal itself—a contrast which will spur up chemistry to a more thorough investigation The doctor went still further in his review of waste products, and showed that the weight of the soot hanging over London on a winter's day was 50 tons, and the poisonous carbonic oxide in the air five times that amount. All this is not only going to waste, but is making other things go to waste, such as human works and human life, and all these waste products he believes could be turned to useful purposes. More than this, he believes that all this waste can be avoided by using gas as the heating power instead of raw coal. A pound of gas gives forth just twice as much as a pound of coal, so that burning raw coal he claims is squandering our inheritance. By quitting its use he maintains that science will "banish the black pall of smoke which hangs over our great cities and restore to them pure air, bright sunshine and blue skies;" and this gas he claims will be manufactured at the bottom of the mine and distributed therefrom by pipes, thus doing away with gasometers altogether.

By the union of gas and electricity Dr. Siemens believes that the steam engine will be doomed. For a time it may be used to drive large dynamo-machines, which will take the place of numerous small steam engines, but ultimately the steam engine will be superceded by the gas engine. "Gas and electricity may be mutually hostile, but they are to unite their forces in order to extirpate the steam engine. The unpardonable sin of the steam engine is that of waste. Even the best of them consume two ponnds of coal per horse power per hour, whereas when the gas producer has taken the place of the complex and dangerous steam boiler it will not take one pound of coal to develope one horse power for one hour." As to the competition between gas and electricity Dr. Siemens believes that the latter will be used for lighting public places, but that gas will still be the "poor man's friend." Electricity will light our streets, but gas will be used for almost all our household purposes, including cooking. He does not think that electric railways are going to supercede steam railways for a very long time to come, though the electric motor will be of great advantage to agriculture, and has a great future before it.

Tunnelling the Rocky Mountains.

One of the important developments in the mining world is the beginning of a tunnel in Clover Creek county, Colorado, some sixty miles West of Denver, and which when done is to be some five miles in length, and besides giving railway communication will cross the veins of a large number of valuable mines now only worked from the surface, and often upon inaccessible places, from 3,000 to 14,300 feet high. This is the beginning of a system of mining engineering which is not only to become an immense source of profit in the construction of the tunnel but giving a wholesome out-put of the precious metals.

The Eastern end of the tunnel commences at the foot of Kelso Mountain, which, with Torrey's and Grey's Peaks, forms, at this point the backbone of the Rocky Mountain divide. There is a railroad now running within ten miles of the East end of the tunnel, with a graded track to a point some eight miles nearer. This tunnel, when complete, will have the very best faculties for transporting its output of ore or bullion.

The tunnel will pass nearly through the center of Grey's peak, at which point it will reach its greatest distance from the surface—3,425 feet. The first silver discovery in Colorado was made near Kelos mountain and not far from the Eastern terminus of this tunnel. The first important gold discoveries were made near Idaho Springs, in the summer of 1858, and along the line of the railroad already referred to.

The Eastern end of the Atlantic-Pacific Tunnel has now been extended about 1,500 feet. It is 10 feet wide by 9 feet high. No timbering is required except for a few feet at the commencement. Work has also been commenced for its Western terminus. The waters from the Eastern entrance flow to the Mississippi; those from the Western find their way into the Colorado. Work is continued night and day without ceasing. A rock drill is employed, driver by compressed air, the power being derived from a steam engine placed at the mouth of the tunnel. A second drill is soon to be put in operation. All the machinery is first class, and the work in the tunnel is well done, under the management of Messrs. I. D. Jennings and Jonas Washburn, who are doing the work by contract.

The tunnel is considered a very important and promising enterprise. It can scarcely fail to strike a number of veins, which are already known to be rich near the surface, and which, it is confidently believed, will increase in richness with depth. The company owns quite a number of veins, and expects, of course, to strike a number of blind lodes, work upon all of which will be commenced as soon as they are reached.

It is expected, says an exchange that sufficient mineral will soon be obtained from the lodes to pay the expenses of the tunnel. Until that time, the funds to continue the work will be derived, as heretofore, from the sale of stock, which is sold unassessable. The corporation is allowed to issue 700,000 shares of such stock, which is now selling at $3 per share, with the face value of $10.

There is an abundance of wood upon the hills and mountains immediately adjoining the tunnel, the timber line being in full sight, however, less than 1,000 feet above. A fine and never failing stream of water passes directly by the mouth of the tunnel, about 200 feet below it. This may be considered as one of the most important mining enterprises yet undertaken in the State, and when completed will be the longest mining tunnel on the continent.

Bed-Clothes Fastener.

This is a device for preventing the bed-clothes on a sleeping child or person from being worked off or displaced, so as to expose the body to the cold. The fastener is more especially designed for protecting sleeping children who are kept covered with difficulty by simply tucking in the bed-clothes. Invalids suffering from fevers or otherwise disposed to be restless in their beds may use this fastener with great advantage. Ordinary jaw clamps are not sufficient of themselves to retain the bed clothes in position on the bed, nor is simply tucking in the bed-clothes under the sides or edges of the mattress or bed, and this mode of securing the clothes in place has a restricting and oppressive effect upon the sleeper. The bed-clothes fastener, while it insures a firm hold of the bed-clothes and is capable of being easily applied to the bed or mattress, has a yielding or spring-like action that will relieve the hold of the bed-clothes from restricting and oppressive effect upon the occupant of the bed while turning or moving about. These clamps are designed to be applied to the opposite sides of the bed for gripe on the bed-clothes, and are provided with flexible strap connections for attachment to the mattress or bed.

"Just for Looks."

A little boy was playing around the table set for dinner, busily arranging several spoons which he had taken from the side-board. "What is that for?" inquired his mother. "Oh," said the little fellow in apologetic tone, "just for looks."

There was an idea in the child's mind, an element which, if properly directed, would grow into something well calculated to give pleasure to himself and others. There often appears in individuals, and even in some whole communities, particularly rural ones, a seeming contempt for any improvement put forward "just for looks."

City regulations provide for the removal of garbage, and compel householders to be careful as to unsightly objects on the premises; but in villages and agricultural districts these matters are not so closely looked after by boards and corporations. The householder, who "just for looks," is careful about emptying slops in the back yard, and the various odds and ends which accumulate about the premises, is not only instituting neatness and order, pleasant to the eye, but doing a good work for the health of her own home and neighborhood.

Within doors, I would advocate many little things, for whose doing we can give no other reason than, "just for looks." A very little management makes the table pleasant to the eye; not merely a place at which we gather to eat. Expensive adornments are not essential. It requires no more time to set dishes straight than crooked.

A PITIABLE HEIR.—There is a little child in England whom nature has treated with exceptional cruelty. It is a boy who can neither see, talk, hear nor walk. There is scarcely hope, if it should grow to manhood, that it will be little more than an animated clod, with some intelligence, perhaps, but unable to take its part in any of the activities of life. Yet this afflicted child is the heir to the premier dukedom of England, and when its parents, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, are dead, he will become possessed of immense estates. By the time he is of age, a large portion of the city of Sheffield will be his, as the leases given long ago will then expire. His wealth, if divided, would enrich ten thousand families But what a strange freak of fortune that this unhappy child, without any means of communicating with the world around him, should be in possession of property and a title which, if he could use them, would make him one of the most powerful nobles of this century.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

SCIENCE.—With fine irony the London *Engineer* says: "Mr. Park Benjamin, a well-known scientific man in New York, says that a stream of water from a hose-nozzle, striking a broken arc-light wire, might easily serve to conduct the current through the body of the fireman who held the hose, with fatal consequences; while the cutting of such a wire with an axe, particularly if the handle of the axe was wet, might have a like effect. It further says: We may add that if one fireman were to hit another hard over the head with an axe, whether the handle was wet or dry, the man hit would receive a violent shock. Mr. Park Benjamin has curiously enough omitted to call attention to this fact." Well-known scientific man" is severe.

A Leadville man in one week was attacked and scratched by a catamount, hurt by an explosion, had a boulder roll down on him and stave in two ribs and was kicked by a mule; and a local editor remarked that he had "been somewhat annoyed by circumstances lately."

"Mary, go into the sitting-room, please, and tell me how the thermometer stands." Mary (after investigation) "It stands on the first mantel-piece, jest agin' the wall, mem!"

THE PROPOSED FLORIDA SHIP CANAL.—The men who are engaged in the organization of a Florida ship canal will meet for organization in New York next Saturday. It is proposed to organize with a capital of $800,009. The leading capitalists engaged in the enterprise are Germans, They are represented in this country by two New York lawyers, Messrs, Meyers aud Jacobs. Senator Mahone, Gen. Ben. Butler and Gov Cameron, of Virginta, are said to be memhers of the syndicate. Butler and Mahone are both talked of for president of the company.

The origin of petroleum has been the subject of a good deal of speculation among scientific men, as the oil itself has among capitalists and others. Dr. Orton stated, in a paper read before the American Association, that he had discovered the organic substance to consist of sporangia or spore-cases of *Lycopodiaceæ.* He had found numerous resinous disks of from 1-200 to 1-50 of an inch in diameter, translucent, amber-colored, appearing as a rusty crust, with ridged and furrowed surfaces, burning freely, insoluble in alcohol, and sometimes having steam-like attachments. Different beds afford disks of different sizes.

A boy walked into an office with a pocketbook in his hand and inquired if Mr. Blank was in.

"That's my name," replied one of the gentlemen.

"Well, here's a wallet with your name in it."

"Yes. I lost it this morning."

He received it, and the boy started down stairs, but was halted by the call:

"Say, boy, what's your name?"

"Oh, that's all right," replied the boy as he backed down. "Tain't worth your saying I'm an honest boy and offering me ten cents for my trouble, for there was only fifty cents in the wallet, and ma used that to buy some soap and a new clothes-line."

"Can you find room for a scribe on your paper?" "Not unless you want to subscribe." And again was that scholarly youth crushed.

PILES! PILES!! !!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, $1.00. Sold by A. D. Morford, Ypsilanti Mich.

A SURE CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES,

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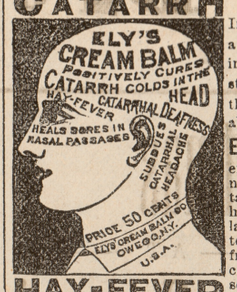

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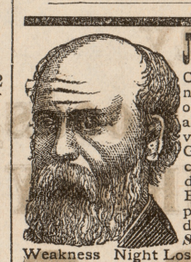
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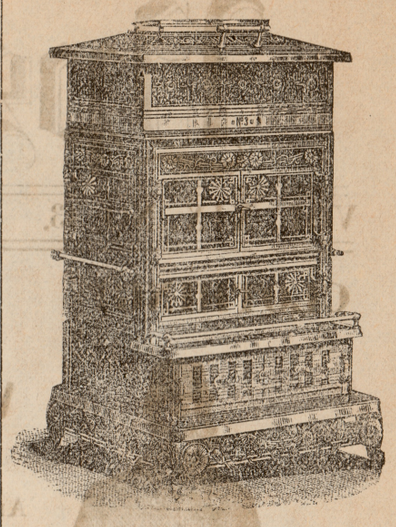
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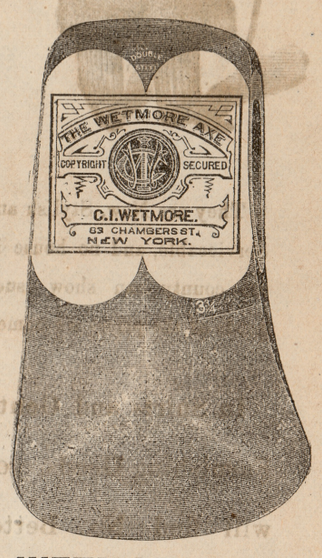

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CHRISTMAS DAY.

What's this hurry, what's this flurry,
All throughout the house to-day?
Everywhere a merry scurry,
Everywhere a sound of play.
Something, too, 's the matter, matter,
Out-of-doors as well as in,
For the bell goes clatter, clatter,
Every minute—such a din!

Everybody winking, blinking,
In a queer, mysterious way;
What on earth can they be thinking,
What on earth can be to pay?
Bobby peeping o'er the stair-way,
Bursts into a little shout;
Kitty, too, is in a fair way,
Where she hides, to giggle out.

As the bell goes cling-a-linging
Every minute more and more,
And swift feet go springing, springing,
Through the hall-way to the door,
Where a glimpse of box and packet,
And a little rustle, rustle,
Makes such sight and sound and racket,—
Such a jolly bustle, bustle,—
That the youngsters in their places,
Hiding slyly out of sight,
All at once show shining faces,
All at once scream with delight.

Go and ask them what's the matter,
What the fun outside and in—
What the meaning of the clatter,
What the bustle and the din.
Hear them, hear them laugh and shout then,
All together hear them say,
"Why, what have you been about, then,
Not to know it's Christmas day?"

—Nora Perry, in the Christmas St. Nicholas.

POOR AUNT CROWNE.

The Christmas she did not mean to Keep.

The old Crowne place on the hill was a slim, gaunt, gray house. Mrs. Crowne, who lived in it much of the time alone, was slim, gaunt, and gray, too. She was looking very severe and sitting very straight, in her slippery, horsehair chair, one December afternoon. The minister and his wife had been asking help in getting up the Christmas festivities at the church.

'Nephew,' said Mrs. Crowne, for the minister's wife was her grandniece, "Christmas is nonsense. I don't believe in it But if you want money, here's a dollar; take it and throw it away, for all I care. Only don't come near me with your carryings-on, and don't ask me to your tree. As I said before, I don't believe in Christmas, I shan't keep Christmas; I don't want to hear anything about it.'

There was no use in attempting to gainsay Mrs. Crowne when the fluted ruffles of her stiff cap border took on the emphatic shiver they did now. She refused curtly her grandniece's invitation to spend Christmas Day at the rectory, overcrowed all the minister's genial remonstrances. The pair were fain to bid her good-by and go down the hill homeward, having gained nothing warmer than Mrs. Crowne's dollar.

That night they sat talking together when they supposed all the children asleep. So they were, all but part of the truudle bed, which was Ruthie. Ruthie was simply too comfortable to go to sleep yet, though she lay very still. Her hollow, soft and warm, fitted her just right; she liked to hear Lucy's even breathing, and feel her cuddled so close. The door was open into the sitting room, and a broad strip of light shone through it, beyond the shadow in which the trundle bed stood. Ruthie played that the shadow part was land, and the shining part smooth river. Dreamily soothed by the sound of voices, she lay, not listening, but catching now and then a word. It was something about Greataunt Crowne and Christmas. The word Christmas suggested to her all sorts of pleasant thoughts of her own. She followed them.

Hum, hum, hum—that was Mother Norton's voice; drum, drum, drum—that was her father talking. After a while she lost track of it altogether; then suddenly she became conscious that her father was saying:

'Poor Aunt Crowne!' 'Yes, poor Aunt Crowne!' echoed her mother. 'No wonder she don't know how to keep Christmas alone there! What she needs is a child in the house to help her. That would bring Christmas to her, I believe. Poor, lonely, old lady, who will have no Christmas!'

Her mother's voice was so gentle and compassionate that Ruthie began to pity Aunt Crowne, too.

Sure enough she did have nobody to stay with her; it must be lonesome. And sure enough, Ruthie s'posed there couldn't be a Christmas in any house if there were no children in it to bring Santa Claus. Prob'ly that was why last Christmas Great-aunt Crowne had come and staid with them. But for her not to have any Christmas this year—dear! dear! dear!

Ruthie's heart swelled with a sudden generous purpose.

'I'll go myself and help her have a Christmas. I believe mamma could spare me, we've got so many children in our house. Rebecca said this very afternoon there were too many.'

Ruthie sat up in bed and called 'Mamma'

'Mamma, I'll go and stay with poor Great-aunt Crowne, and help her have a Christmas.'

'What's my little girl thinking about? Dreaming still, I guess,' said mamma.

'No, only I heard you say Great-aunt Crowne needed a child in her house to bring Christmas. I'll go, and then, of course, Santa Claus will come there.'' The child really believed in Santa Claus.

The mother wisely did not argue with the eager Ruthie, who ought to have been asleep long ago. She only said. 'Well, my daughter, we'll see in the morning. Shut up your eyes now so it will come quicker.'

'What queer fancies Ruthie has!' she said, going back, both amused and touched.

'But sometimes,' rejoined her husband, thoughtfully, 'I think we should be more careful how we repress these fancies of children. They seem to us unreasonable. Probably the thoughts of the angels would often seem unreasonable. Let us follow this fancy of Ruthie's carefully, and not scare it away till we see where it leads.'

It led to this: That in perfect single mindedness and undoubting confidence little Ruthie tapped at Mrs. Crowne's side door, one afternoon in Christmas week.

'I have come, great-aunt,' she said, quietly, when the door opened.

'All alone?' Mrs. Crowne asked. She never petted children, but she was never cross to them.

'And I've brought my nightgown; I've come to stay; I've come to help you keep Christmas,' continued Ruthie. She pushed back her fluffy hair that the wind had blown into her eyes, laid down her bundle, took off her red mittens, untied her blue hood. 'Why, Ruth, I don't keep Christmas,' began Mrs. Crowne, not seeming to know what to say.

'I know—you couldn't,' said Ruthie, ''course not 'lest you had some child here to bring Santa Claus. And I was so sorry you shouldn't have a Christmas, I came myself. And now you'll have one. Ain't you glad?'

The tall woman looked down at the tiny girl, and she could not say she was not glad, somehow. What she saw in the fair little face to check repellant words ready on her tongue she did not know. But I think it was because love and pity shone so in the lifted, wistful eyes. Mrs. Crowne had had nobody for years to look at her as if for simple love. Still the thought, 'It's some play she's got in her mind. She'll stay till dark, maybe. and then they'll come for her.'

They did not come for Ruth at dark, however. She staid to supper; all the evening she sat, planning for Christmas, beside Mrs. Crowne. 'You'll hang up your stocking by mine Christmas eve. Is this the best place for them! Shall you have turkey for dinner Christmas day? We'll go to the Christmas tree in the evening—and oh! don't you want to learn my carol?' Her blithe voice lifted up the merry tune. and then another and another to see which her aunt would like best to learn.

Ruthie slept beside the lonely old woman all night. Mrs. Crowne did not sleep as soundly After all, it was strangely comforting, the warm, clinging presence beside her. After all, this glad young voice in the dreary house was very pleasant. After all, to be loved and cared for was sweet. She had thought herself independent of such things, past caring for them. Now she knew that the hunger for love had only been drugged. Ruthie's kiss and laugh woke her at morning, and the table was set for two.

'Now let me help you get ready for Christmas,' she begged, when the breakfast dishes were set away. 'Shan't we trim the house to-day? May I please?'

What would her mother have said to see Aunt Crowne that day? Ruthie brought in sprays of the laurel and hemlock that grew in sight of the windows. She might arrange them as she would, and where she could not reach, Mrs. Crowne placed them obediently where she preferred, even standing on a chair to deck the antique mirror. Ruthie became more and more confidential. She told all her Christmas secrets, and one or two of her mamma's, for she knew about the shawl her mother had robbed herself of, to cut up for a Christmas gift to the poor Reilly children. 'And made a dress for the baby with some pieces I wanted dreffully to make my dolly a dress for her Christmas,' went to Ruthie.

At this Mrs. Crowne opened a closet door and brought out a deep box full of pieces. 'You may have any of these for your dolly,' she said.

Ruthie flew and hugged her; 'I love you,' she cried impulsively. And tears came to the tall woman's faded eyes, an actual flush to her gray cheek How long it was since she had made anybody so enthusiastical and altogether happy! How long since anybody had said to her, 'I love you!'

'I'd rather have this than any,' Ruth decided, pulling out a piece of blue merino, 'because Allie Brown has that kind, and a white muff and tippet she wears to Sunday school, aunt—just as cunnin'! I should think she'd be perfectly happy; I know my Joanna'll be. I shall have to go home and get Joanna; but I won't stay; I'll come right back.'

True enough, the child was not long. She only staid to tell her mother all about it and submit one problem:

'Aunt says that Santa Claus don't know her and won't put anything in her stocking. May I have some things and drop 'em in myself, s'posing he should not?'

Did the two stockings really hang up together? Indeed, they did. Ruthie fastened the long gray one beside the short striped stocking on Christmas Eve. Its owner pretended to be quite deaf and blind to certain sly rustlings about this stocking when her back was obligingly turned. Ruthie had chosen from her own best treasures for Mrs. Crowne's stocking; the story book she liked most. her freshest ribbon, her blue mug, and, choicest of all, a tiny gold heart.

But when, in spite of the joyful excitement that kept her long awake, Ruthie slept unmistakably, up rose great Aunt Crowne, and if Santa Claus could do any better by a stocking than she did by Ruth's, I am yet to be convinced of it. Mrs. Crowne had never seen such raptures as Ruth's next morning, She had seldom herself felt sensations so delicious.

Happy Ruthie!

Her stocking was stuffed with goodies, 'enough,' she said, 'for me and all the children at home, and the Reilly children, too.'

Outside the stocking lay the yards of blue merino, the very white muff, and the tippet that had been her secret heart's desires. A new dolly sat smiling in the friendliest way at faithful old Joanna; a tea set with pink roses on it was pranked forth at her feet. 'It must be you,' cried the child in bewildered ecstacy; 'I know Santa Claus wouldn't have brought me so much; he never did. aunt.' She almost sobbed with pleasure, as she showered impulsive caresses on the kind face that leaned to her.

'I wish I could give you such things,' she sighed.

'You have given me enough,' Mrs. Crowne said, with a double meaning, as she fingered tenderly the little gold charm she had tied on to please Ruthie; 'you have given me your heart.'

When Ruthie went home, burning to share her sweets with the household, her aunt said, 'Here is something to take to your father and mother.' and gave her carefully a yellow envelope. At first Ruth wondered that it was only a yellow envelope. Afterward she wondered that so much help and comfort could have been contained in so small a space as a yellow envelope. Blessed in her giving, and rich in the love of a warm, young heart that never forgot its debt of gratitude, Mrs. Crowne found that she had never in her long life spent such a real Christmas as this which she did not mean to keep.

Birds.

Professor Ewart recently gave an account of the structure of birds. After explaining the main features of difference between the flying and the running birds at present existing, he went on to say that the running birds of the Tertiary period had a much wider distribution than the same class had now. Among the flying forms there were a number which could not fly; and the flightlessness was always accompanied with modifications of the limbs and the sternum, and those modifications so mimicked the form of those structures in the running birds that some zoologists believed that all the running birds were only modified flying birds. In the Eocene beds was found the remarkable odontopteryx, which had peculiar bony projections, not true teeth, along both jaws. The chalk beds showed a great abundance of flying reptiles, and while those beds were being deposited there were a large number of aquatic birds, some of which were highly specialized, closely resembling our flying birds while others more resembled our running birds. The ichthyornis of the chalk period had true teeth, and the vertebræ were like those of fish. The hesperornis, a running bird, had merely rudimentary wings, while the posterior limbs were enormously developed. It had well developed teeth, which, however, instead of growing from sockets, were set in a narrow groove, as in some extinct saurians. The brain was like that of a lizard, and the vertebræ like those of ordinary birds. The rocks of the Jurassic period presented enormous flying reptiles, along with remains of birds allied to ostriches, but which had teeth and fish-like vertebræ. The archæopteryx seemed to have had a more or less complete covering of feathers, and it had true teeth and fish-like vertebræ. It was an exceedingly generalized form, closely resembling some of the American Jurassic dinosaurs. Apparently some of the smaller dinosaurs were arboreal in habit, and probably differed from archæopteryx in that they had no feathers. It might be inferred that archæopteryx was descended from a still more primitive creature, which, besides being the ancestor of archæopteryx and the birds, was also the ancestor of the dinosaurian reptiles.

Handwriting of Famous Men.

London Telegraph.

Sometimes half a dozen engravers are engaged in rendering an artist's drawing of a single subject, which, when finished, presents to the unpracticed eye one uniform style. Nevertheless, a practical eye can discover where each individual engraver's work leaves off and where that of every one of the rest begins. In handwriting, as in other arts and in literature, "the style is the man." For all that, the evidence of handwriting, as of style generally, is not to be relied on when men's lives and liberty are at stake. Still less can character be judged from handwriting. Brave men may perpetrate a timid scrawl, generous and high-minded men may write a mean hand, and cowards produce a bold and flowing script. Porson, the Greek scholar, among the untidiest of students, wrote neatly and elegantly. Cromwell's writing, though large, is shaky. Shakspeare's signature is not particularly clear. Napoleon Bonaparte wrote illegibly, it is said purposely, to hide his bad spelling. The handwriting of the torturous-minded Charles I. is as clear and striking as that of Thomas Carlyle is crabbed and indistinct. On the other hand Queen Elizabeth's writing is magnificent. Edgar Allen Poe wrote beautifully, and with scarcely an erasure, whereas the manuscript of Charles Dickens, to be seen in the Forster collection at South Kensington, are ragged and full of alterations and emendations Many men write large or small, in characters boldly or weakly formed, according to their humor of the moment. Again, handwriting depends for its style on the school in which it is taught and the purpose to which it is applied. The manuscript of Byron, of Thomas Campbell and of Thackery, may be called the literary hand. It is uniform in color, small, and fairly legible, but without a superabundant curve or flourish. The great mass of "copy" which passes through the hands of a modern printer is more or less of the same character. A commercial hand, as it is called, is something quite different. Given an envelope addressed by a city clerk, and one from the hand of a university professor, and it is well nigh certain that the former will be more distinguished for elegance and clearness than the latter. Again, the writing of the rustic and uncultured class is so much alike as to defy differentiation. All this goes to prove that the evidence of experts must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt.

It Came From Misspelling.—A misspelled word may lead a whole generation off the right track. "Nine tailors make a man," is an odd saying, and a good illustration of our statement. To look down on the worthy profession of the cloth-cutter because of such a proverb shows a want of proper instruction. In the olden time, when a person died, the church-bell tolled once for every year the departed had lived. But from the tolling of the bell no one could tell whether the deceased was man or woman. To satisfy public curiosity, perhaps, on that subject, the sexton, after tolling the age, gave eight quick strokes of the bell if the deceased was a woman, and nine if it was a man, and these quick strokes at the end of the tolling were called "tailers," because they were at the tail end of the whole business. Hence the proverb, "Nine tailers make a man."

A little 3-year old, whose mother was mixing a simple cough medicine for him, watched the process, and asked if it was good. He was permitted to taste it, and having discovered a bitterness in the decoction which was not suitable to the present wants of his palate he exclaimed: "It is awful good, mamma; let'-keep it all for papa."

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A CASE OF COINCIDENCE.

(A Christmas Story.)

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

She was a queer old lady, was Grandmother Grant; she was not a bit like other grandmothers; she was short and fat and rosy as a winter apple, with a great deal of snow-white hair set up in a big puff on top of her head, and eyes as black as huckleberries, always puckered up with smiles and laughter.

She never would wear a cap.

'I can't be bothered with 'em!' she said: and when Amelia Rutledge, who was determined her grandma should, as she said, 'look half-way decent,' made her two beautiful little mob caps, soft and fluffy, and each with a big satin bow, one lavender and one white, put on to show where the front was, Grandma never put them on right; the bow was over one ear or behind, or the cap itself was awry, and in the end she pulled them off and stuck them on a china jar in the parlor, or a tin canister on the kitchen shelf, and left them there till flies and dust ruined them.

'Amelia's as obstinate as a pig!' said the old lady: 'she would have me wear 'em, and I wouldn't!'

That was all, but it was enough; not a grandchild ever made her another cap. Moreover Grandmother Grant always dressed in one fashion; she had a calico press for morning and a black silk for the afternoon. made with an old-fashioned surplice, waist, with a thick plaited ruff about her throat; she sometimes tied a large white apron on, but only when she went into the kitchen; and she wore a pocket as big as three of yours Matilda, tied on underneath and reached through a slit in her gown. Therein she kept her keys, her smelling bottle, her pocket-book, her handkerchief and her spectacles, a bit of flag-root and some liquorice stick. I mean when I say this, that all things belonged in her pocket, and she meant to heep them there; but it was one peculiarity of the dear old lady that she always lost her necessary conveniences, and lost them every day.

'Maria!' she would call out to her daughter in the next room, 'have you seen my spectacles?'

'No, mother; when did you have them?'

'Five minutes ago, darning Harry's stockings; but never mind, there's another pair in the basket.'

In half an hour when Gerty came into her room for something she needed, Grandmother would say:

'Gerty, do look on the floor and see if my specs lie anywhere around.'

Gerty couldn't find them and then Grandma would say:

'Probably they dropped out on the grass under the window, you can see when you do down; but give me my gold pair out of my upper drawer.'

And when Mrs. Maria went to call her mother down to dinner she would find her hunting all about the room, turning her cushions over, peering into the wood-basket, shaking out the silk quilt, and say 'What is it you want, mother?'

'My specs, dear. I can't find one pair.'

"But there are three pair on your head now!' and Grandma would sit down and laugh till she shook all over, as if it were the best joke in the world to push your spectacles up over the short white curls on your forehead, one pair after another, and forget all about them.

She mislaid her handkerchief still oftener. Gerty would sometimes pick up six of the useful articles in one day where the old lady dropped them as she went about the house; but the most troublesome of all habits was a way she had of putting her pocket-book in some queer place every night, or if ever she left home in the day-time, and then utterly forgetting where she had secreted it from the burglars or thieves she had all her life expected.

The house she lived in was her own, but Doctor White, who had married her daughter, Maria, rented it of her, and the rent paid her board; she had a thousand dollars a year beside, half of which she reserved for her dress and her charities, keeping the other half for her Christmas gifts to her children and grandchildren. There were ten of these last and the ten always needed something. Gerty White, the Doctor's daughter, was twelve years old; she had three brothers: Tom, John and Harry, all older than she was. Mrs. Rutledge, who had been Annie Grant, was a widow with three daughters—Sylvia, Amelia and Anne, the latter two now out in society and always glad of new dresses, gloves, bonnets, ribbons, lace, and the thousand small fineries girls never have to their full satisfaction. There were Thomas Grant's two girls of thirteen and fifteen, Rosamond and Kate, and his little boy Hal, crippled in his babyhood so that he must always go on crutches, but as bright and happy as Grandma herself, and her prime favorite.

Now it was Grandma's way to draw her money out of the bank two weeks before Christmas, and go into Boston with Mrs. White to buy all the things she had previously thought over for these ten and their parents; and one winter she had made herself all ready to take the ten o'clock train, and had just taken her pocket-book out of the drawer when she was called down-stairs to see a poor woman who had come begging for some clothes for her husband.

'Come right up stairs, Mrs. Slack,' said Grandma. 'I don't have many applications for men's things, so I guess there's a coat of Mr. Grant's put away in the camphor chest, and maybe a vest or so; you sit right down by the fire whilst I go up to the garret and look.'

It took Grandma some time to nnd the clothes under all the shawls and blankets in the chest, and when she had given them to Mrs. Slack she had to hurry to the station with her daughter, and the cars being on the track they did not stop to get tickets but were barely in time to find seats when the train rolled off.

The conductor came around in a few minutes and Grandma put her hand in her pocket, suddenly turned pale, opened her big satchel and turned out all its contents, stood up and shook her dress, looked on the floor, and when Mrs. White said in amazement, 'What is the matter mother?' she answered curtly, 'I've lost my pocket-book.'

'Was it in your pocket?' asked Maria.

'Yes; at least I s'pose so; I certainly took it out of my drawer, for I noticed how heavy 'twas; that new cashier gave me gold for most of it, you see.'

'You'd have known then if you dropped it on the way, mother.'

'I should think so; any way I can't go to Boston without it! we may as well stop at the next station and go back.'

So back they went; asked at the ticket office if any such thing had been picked up on the platform, and leaving a description of it, went rather forlornly back to the house. Here an upturning of everything took place; drawers were emptied, cupboards ransacked, trunks explored, even the camphor chest examined to its depths, and everything in it shaken out.

'You don't suspect Mrs. Stack?' inquired Maria.

'Sally Slack! no, indeed. I've known her thirty years, Maria: she's as honest as the daylight.

Still Maria thought it best to send for Mrs. Slack and inquire if she had seen it when she was at the house. But to no purpose, but for once in her life the dear old lady was downcast enough.

'The first time I never gave 'em a thing on Christmas! I do feel real down hearted about it, Maria. There' Annie's three girls lotted so on their gloves an' nicknacks for parties this winter, for I was goin' to give them gold pieces so's they could get what they wanted sort of fresh when they did want it; and poor Gerty's new clock!'

'Oh, never mind that, mother. I can sponge a turn and fix over the old one; a plush collar and cuffs will make it all right.'

'But there's the boys. Tom did want that set of tools and a bench for 'em; and I reckoned on seeing Harry's eyes shine over a real Newfoundland dog. That makes me think; won't you write to that man in New York? I've changed my mind about the dog. And Jack can't go to Thomas's now for vacation; oh dear!'

'Don't worry, mother,' said Maria; but Grandma went on.

But it was her way to make the best of things, and she sat down at once to tell Thomas of her loss, and then put it out of her mind as well as she might.

Christmas morning the arrival began. The stocking of Grandpa's which Gerty had insisted on hanging to the knob of Grandma's door was full, and when she came down to breakfast she brought it with her still unsearched, that the family might enjoy her surprise.

At the top a square parcel tied with blue ribbon was marked 'from Gerty,' and proved to be a little velvet portemonnaie.

'Dear child! how thoughtful!' said Grandma, giving her a kiss, and not observing that the Doctor looked funnily at Mrs. White across the table.

The next package bore John's name and disclosed a pocket-book of Russian leather.

'So useful!' said Grandma, with a twinkle of gratitude in her kind old eyes.

Harry emitted a long low whistle, and his eyes shone as the next paper parcel with his name on it showed an honest black leather pocket-book with a steel clasp.

Grandma had to laugh. Doctor White roared, and Tom looked a little rueful as his bundle produced another wallet as like to Harry's as two peas in a pod:

'Dear boys!' said Grandma, shaking like a liberal bowl of jelly with the laughter she tried to suppress in vain; it was the boys' turn to shout as further explorations into the foot of the old blue stocking brought up a lovely seal-skin wallet from their mother, and a voluminous yellow one from the Doctor.

"'Six souls with but a single thought
'Six hearts that beat as one?'

Misquoted Mrs. Maria, and a chorus of laughter that almost rattled the windows followed her. They were still holding their sides and bursting out afresh every other minute when little Sylvia Rutledge sailed into the dining-room with a delicate basket in her hand.

'Merry Christmas,' said she, 'but you seem to have it already.'

The boys all rushed at once to explain.

'Wait a minute,' said she, 'till I have given Grandma her Christmas gifts,' and produced from her basket four parcels.

Sylvia's held another velvet portemoniae. Annie's contained a second of hand-painted kid, daisies on a black ground; and Amelia's was a third pocket book of gray canvas with Russia leather corners and straps; while Mrs. Rutledge's tiny packet produced an old-fashioned short purse with steel fringe and clasp which she had knit herself for her mother.

How can words tell the laughter which hailed this repetition? The boys rolled off their chairs and roared till their very sides ached; tears streamed down Mrs. White's fair face; Grace gazed at the presents with a look half rueful and half funny, while the Doctor's vigorous 'haw! haw! haw!' could have been heard half a mile had it not been happily the season of shut doors and windows, while Sylvia herself perceiving the six pocket-books which had preceded her basketful appreciated the situation and laughed all the harder because she was not tired with a previous fit of mirth, and Grandma sat shaking and chuckling in her chair, out of breath to be sure, but her face rosy and her eyes shining more than ever. Suddenly a loud knock at the front door interrupted their laughter. Tom ran to admit the intruder; it was the expressman with a box from New York directed in uncle Tom's hand to Mrs. J. G. Grant.

'Something better than pocket-books this time, mother!' said the Doctor, as Tom ran for the screw-driver; but alas! the very first bundle that rolled out and fell heavily to the floor, proved indeed when picked up to be another pocket-book, cornered and clasped with silver, and Grandma's initial on the clasp; beautiful as the gift was it was thrust aside with a certain impatience, for the next package, labelled 'from Rosamond,' but opened only to display the very counterpart of Amelia's gift; and a paper box with Kate's script outside held the recurrent pocket-book again in black velvet and gilt corners, with a little carved white-wood box, the work of Hal's patient fingers, showed within its lid a purse of silvered links which had cost all his year's savings.

This was the last touch. Hitherto their curiosity as one thing was displayed after another, had kept them in a sort of bubbling quiet, but this final development was too much; they laughed so loud and so long that old Hannah, hurrying from the kitchen and opening the door to see what was the matter, looked thunder-struck as she beheld the whole family shaking, choking, rolling about or holding on to each other in roars of side-splitting laughter, while fourteen purses and pocket-books made the breakfast table look like a fancy fair.

'I thought I heard a crackling of thorns, as scripter says,' she growled. 'Be you a-going to set up a fancy store, Mis' White?'

'Bring in breakfast, Hannah,' said the Doctor, recovering himself. 'It is a melancholy truth that we can't eat pocketbooks.'

For the satisfaction of the curious I must explain that the next May, when a certain old clock on the landing of the garret stairs was taken down to be put in order and mâde into a household god after the modern rage for such things, right under it lay Grandma's pocket-book intact.

'Well, now I remember!' said the astonished old lady, who never did remember where she had hidden anything till somebody else found it.

But the family voted that no harm had been done after all, for next Christmas each of the Rutledge girls had a lovely silk party dress out of the double fund; and the others likewise had their earnest and frequently expressed desires gratified; so that in the end good and not evil came of Grandma's losing her Christmas pocket-book!

SCIENCE NOTES.

Certain physicians say that crying should not be repressed in children, as the consequences may be Saint Vitus' dance or epileptic fits.

The approximate time occupied in discharging equal quantities of water under equal heads, through pipes of equal lengths varies, from 90 for a straight line, 100 for a curve, to 140 for a right angle.

Small snakes about one-twelfth of an inch in length have been discovered in the proboscides of flies. It is a source of consolation to know that the fly, which makes life a burden to the human victim to which he attaches himself this season, may perish miserably ere the coming winter is over through the retributive presence of a reptile which may be even now gnawing at his vitals.

All know that air has weight, but one is apt to have rather vague ideas as to the weight of comparatively limited quantities of it. A cubic foot of air weighs 538.1 grains, or something over one ounce; 13.06 cubic feet weigh one pound. About sixty-five cubic feet of air furnish one pound of oxygen. An apartment eight feet high, twelve feet wide and thirteen feet long contains about 100 pounds of air; and a room forty feet square and eighteen feet high contains about a ton.

That there is an unlimited supply of energy in the interior of the earth is a circumstance which has been overlooked. In speaking of this energy, Mr. Milne referred to that portion of it which crops out upon the surface in countries like Japan, Iceland and New Zealand, in the form of hot springs, solfataras, volcanoes, etc. He stated that there was an unlimited supply of water in hot springs within a radius of one hundred miles around Tokio, and that the heat of these springs could be converted into an electric current, and the energy transmitted to the town.

Dronier claims to have discovered a simple method of rendering bronze as malleable as copper, iron, etc. This consists in ihe addition of a very little mercury—one and a half to two per cent. It seems to act mechanically rather than chemically. The mercury may be combined with one of the metals of which the bronze is made, before they are combined, by pouring it into the molten metal and stirring well, or it may be put into the molten copper along with the tin, or just after the latter has been added, or an amalgam of tin is stirred into the melted copper.

What Love Depends on in Memphis.—The society season in Memphis depends upon the cotton crop. The same causes which make cotton late tend to delay society gatherings, and thus have a perceptible effect upon the number of marriages. Some philosophers hold that the wheat crop is so intimately connected with the question of marriage that it is possible to calculate the ratio between the number of bushels raised and the number of marriages to take place. In the southern states this ratio depends upon the cotton crop. The consequence of the destruction of half the cotton crop, ordinary business men tell us, would be to double the price of calico, but the disastrous effect upon marriages, and consequently upon the increase of population, no one has been bold enough to state. Who would think that love depended upon the cotton crop?

Two Pungent Retorts.—The oldest paragraphs are born of the queerest uterance at times. Here are two cases in point: First, that of a traveler, who, in speaking to an emigrant whom he found to have made his home in a Western wild, said consolingly: "This isn't a bad country; all it lacks is water and good society"—when quick came the poor emigrant's reply, with some bitter truth and point: "Yes, that's all hell lacks." And the other instance is related by Dr. Goodsell. He congratulated an elderly christian man, a resident of New Haven, that his race was almost over and his battle nearly fought. "Yes, doctor," was the sick man's reply, "I suppose that is so. I am glad, yes, I am glad, yes, I think I am glad, in prospect of heaven, but still, doctor, I fear I shall miss New Haven privileges."

Men who have the strongest intellect have the weakest memories; they trust more to invention than memory.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, December 23, 1882.

Merry Christmas.

Are pig pens a nuisance? This is the question before the Lansing courts.

The manufacture of steel rails has been overdone and as a natural consequence a number of mills have shut up.

We have such unbounded confidence in Collector Bell that we don't place any credence whatever in Hubbell's charges.

We are getting too many states in the Union. It strikes us that instead of dividing Dakota it would be better to admit the entire territory as a state.

James McMillen, Detroit has made the University a princely gift, the magnificent Shakspearan library the property of Col. Thomson of Flint. Will not some wealthy citizen now remember the Normal School?

The men Conger and Ferry who represent us at Washington are trying to get Ainger re-instated. Mr. Ferry you better let this sort of business out if you want to get back to the senate.

The public eye being so spontaneously and so universally centred on Congressman Willits for United States Senator shows the admiration of the people for a man who votes down steals and avoids machine politics.

WHAT FOLLY!

The Post and Tribune proposes to dally along with the Senatorial election. It well knows that the public business will suffer delay. Being the all-exciting and all-absorbing question, delay in coming to time in the election of a senator will benefit no one but the Lansing hotel keepers. Republican members of the legislature, face the music like men. Select your candidate, elect him and go about your other business.

THE EVENING NEWS,

Is a queer paper. Perhaps this fact accounts for its success. Occasionally it gets on quite a spicy turn of mind. Occasionally an editorial looms up on political questions that for ability and strong dissection of the situation is an eye opener. It never was a favorite with the Commercial or the Commercial of it. But some how we keep on reading it, and this is probably the case with most people. They take, they read and throw away the pesky thing, and then read and do the same again. It gives a waker on the political situation and is reinstated in good favor. The News Co. publish now a weekly called the Echo. We never saw a copy. But presume it is a reprint of the Daily. It won't hurt any body if they take a good dose of the Commercial along with it.

THROWING AWAY VOTES.

There is a great deal said on the part of selfish politicians about "throwing away votes." A man votes his convictions regardless of its effects on this party or that, each and all claiming that the country is going to destruction unless it gets *his* vote. Still he persists and the howl is set up "you lost your vote." All losing parties have lost their votes. We Republicans lost ours this year by thousands. The Democrats in this state have been losing their votes over a quarter of a century, with the persistance and patience of martyrdom. Garrison and Birney, Gerritt Smith and Joshua Giddings, met the same insane cry. But they kept on losing their votes according to whig testimony until they triumphed. Chas. Sumner, Henry Wilson, John P. Hale, Salmon P. Chase in like manner lost their votes. But as a balance of power they compelled one or the other of the minority parties of the several states to unite with the free soilers and send them to Congress, where in the senate and House they kept on losing their votes alarmingly in the judgement of the whigs and democrats of that day. But undismayed they flung away their votes with a wonderful audacity and recklessness until they annihilated the whig party and sweat the most conscientious men out of the democratic party, forming the republican one of the grandest parties, democratic institutions have so far produced. This "throwing away vote" cry does very well to scare cowards and poltroons. But such men in a body politic are only fit to be the tools of the wicked prfessional politicians. He who votes for the right never loses a vote. The political prohibitionist, cranky or crazy as he sometimes is, injudicious as his methods of voting and acting may sometimes appear, yet he is the only solid and consistant bulwark against the furious and and deadly blasts of intemperance that is sweeping a host of our fellow mortals to ruin and dark dispair. He is the "corner stone" of Salvation, and by-and-by when he is numbered in the great majority shouting victory over the mightiest curse that has ever scourged the human race, beholding the last *accursed* dramshop WIPED OUT, that "lost vote" will be surrounded with a halo of glory, while the man who did not lose his vote cast in the interest of whisky, of license "the price of blood" will stand, his face covered with humiliation and shame.

It is not by assessing the scrub-women and squeezing the pockets of the messenger boys that the Republican future is to be secured, but by showing that the Republican party is the party of the best purposes of the country. But reform is a patriotic, not a partisan issue.—*Harper's Weekly.*

EXTRACTS OF AN ADDRESS OF MRS. YOUMANS OF ONTARIO.

DELIVERED AT LIGHT GUARD HALL SUNDAY, DEC. 3D, AND TAKEN BY OUR LETTER WRITER, MR. GOODRICH.

At a large temperance meeting held in Indiana the church bell tolled every few minutes. Some one asked from the pastor an explanation, and he replied that he directed the bell to be tolled every eight minutes, to note the passing of a drunkard's soul into the other world, for statistics show that to be the death rate among drunkards, and laying his hand on the Bible he said, "I read that no drunkard can enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.'

I thought that was one of the most impressive temperance addresses that was ever given and that anything else would detract from it and the audience ought to be dismissed at once. The christian part of the audience must go home to more fervent prayer and earnest work. I will not go into statistics nor into the political aspect of the question. I am more and more convinced that what we need more than anything else is sober thought, earnest inquiry, if you please a commission of inquiry. What has given this drink traffic power to go into the heart of these two christian nations, the United States and the Dominion of Canada to cut off people at this fearful death rate? Both these nations have cut off every other foe. No sooner was the flag of treason flung out at Richmond or Ridgeway than the boys in blue and the boys in red rushed to the front to put it down, but both these nations have allowed a worse enemy to go into their very heart and float his black flag on almost every corner. Wherever there is a saloon there is a more menacing flag than ever floated at Richmond or Ridgeway. Fenian and southern bullets kill the body, the bullets of the drink traffic kill the soul. What has given this traffic its power to go into the heart of both nations and cut down the rising generation and fill the land with the graves of drunkards and suicides. There is a common principle at the bottom of the laws of both nations. I need not tell you that though we differ in the form of our national government, yet the underlying principle is the same in both. What we license we protect. That is just what we are doing to this liquor traffic. Old England for a century with all her boast of evangelizing the world has been licensing, protecting regulating the liquor traffic. The United States has been doing the same, and Canada for eighty years has been nominally regulating this traffic. As an English gentleman said you might just as well try to regulate the tooth ache as to regulate the liquor traffic, the only way to regulate that is to go to the dentist and have the troublesome member taken out. So it is with the liquor traffic. This has secured tremendous power in these nations. It is the mightiest power on earth to-day and I believe the earth quakes under it. There is more money in this traffic, more political intrigue. We throw the strong arm of the law about the liquor traffic. There is the depraved appetite of its victims, the avarice of men whose money is in it. All these together form a phalanx of protection which enables it to do its work upon poor bleeding humanity. But yet, as long as I have faith in this Word of God that is sure as a rock, I believe that this tremendous power will go down just as surely as slavery went down. The power of the traffic is in the license. This power which licenses, protects, and the discovery of that fact gave rise to the prohibitory law. As Gen. Neal Dow relates it, a woman came to him and asked him as a great favor to her to go to a certain saloon keeper where her husband spent his time and all the money he earned and ask him not to sell to her husband. Said she, "I have been to him but he does not stop." The General went to him and preferred the request of the poor woman. The saloon keeper looked him coolly in the eye and said, "Mayor Dow, now I have paid for my license. It is my legitimate business. If that man comes to me with the money he shall have the liquor." The Gen. said, "I was thunderstruck. I had never before seen that the power of the traffic was in the license. I saw that the only way to get along with it was to make it illegal, criminal, dangerous. A wonderful inspiration came over me, I looked him in the eye as steadily as he had me and said with just as great emphasis as he had used, God help ing me you will never get another license to sell in this state. I left him to his reflections and went to my office, shut myself in and walked the floor and thought and paced and thought and before morning the Maine law was blocked out. What did Dow see in that saloon? That license which he had was a pillow for him to lay his head upon. So it is with every seller in the United States, the license is a pillow for him to lay his guilty head upon." O for this license system or tax system, as you call it in Michigan, to be forever abolished. If a man shall sell liquor let it be as great a crime as any, let it be contrary to law and not upheld by ordinary law. The Bible is a complete compendium of temperance. Isaiah, way in the past looking down through the telescope of the future saw this when he said woe unto them—"which justfy the wicked for a reward." That is what we do in licensing the liquor seller. We have become so inured to it that it does not exercise the influence over us that it ought. A speaker at a meeting in Canada said, "What in the world are you opposing this business for. It is a legitimate practice, it is perfectly legal." I fall back on the proposition that what is morally wrong can not be legally right. And everybody admits that it is morally wrong. I went to the Bible to find instances where the wicked were justified for a reward. I believe this book is given by inspiration and is profitable for reproof, for doctrine and for instruction in righteousness. I knew if I could find an instance of legalized wrong it was placed there for our warning. I turned over these pages and there came to my mind the case of Haman and I thought it touched the case exactly. He obtained a license to kill by paying into the King's treasury the price thereof.

She continued with a powerful application of Haman's downfall to the saloon keeper and the guilty traffic.

As the human frame, bulk for bulk, is lighter than water, all that is needful to save life is to permit the body to sink until it shall displace as much water as equals the body's weight. Than paddle gently as the lower animals do, with hands and feet, the head being held erect, wherever it is desired to go. This direction being carried out, is absolutely all that is needful under ordinary conditions to preserve life. These few directions ought to be stuck up in every bathing place—every bathing and skating place—in the three kingdoms. Children in every instance ought to be made to tread water, from their earliest age say, in shallow slate baths with blood-warm water, or when convenient and suitable, in some river, pond, or in the open sea.

The following was designed for last week. The $275 made by the ladies' bazar will help the committee out on the $784.

Our readers will note with interest the report of the committee of the First Baptist Church which we give this week. The exact status is seen to be; Contract price of building, not including furnaces, gas fixtures and frescoing, $14,205. There has been subscribed $10,544.02. Of this amount there has been collected $9,263.33. Subscriptions unpaid, $1,300.89. There is now due the contractor $1835.35. Only $784.15 is to be paid now, the remainder to be retained until the completion of the work unless a suspension of work shall be deemed necessary. If a stop is ordered, $1,835.35 must be paid by spring. It is seen that to make up the $784 now due, there is $1,300.98 in unpaid subscriptions. About $600 of this amount will unquestionably be paid. So that the reader sees that not including the ten per cent reserved until the completion of the job, the committee are close up with their obligations. Including the ten per cent reserved, $1,051.20, there is needed, in round numbers, to complete the contract, $5,000, and then comes the furnaces, gas fixtures, frescoing, carpets and organ. As Prof. Putnam expressed himself, "It looks like a hard case, but to the eye of faith all things are possible." Certainly if the past is a prophecy of the future, it will be accomplished. There is a fine opportunity for our monied men to invest. No doubt they will be, as in the past, liberal. The committee is deservjng a great deal of credit thus far. The pastor, Rev. J. Sunderland, has been unwearied in his exertions to promote the building enterprise.

SEMINARY ITEMS.

Rev. Mr. Elwood visited the School Wednesday.

Miss Norton has been unable to teach part of this week on account of her mother being sick.

The Algebra class recited to Mr. Shepard during the past week.

Many of the teachers have been remembered by their scholars with presents.

The officers of the P. D. C. for this term are as follows: President, Joseph B. McMahon, Vice President, Clara Lord, Secretary Mary V. Cady, Treasurer, Charles McIntyre. Marshall Zell L. Baldwin.

The P. D. C. had a good attendence at their first Public last Friday evening. It was presided over by the president, Mr. E. Shaw. Rev. J. Sunderland made the opening prayer. The music under the direction of Prof. Foote was good, the members being repeatedly encored. The two original pieces, "The Young American," by Joseph B. McMahon and "Common Sense," by Mary V. Cady were very entertaining. All the other pieces were well given, especially "Mrs. McWilliams and the Lightning" by Zell L. Baldwim.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

An encouraging meeting held at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening, presided over by John Taylor, President of the home society. Remarks were made by the President, and Revs. Elwood and McCorkle. D. B Greene and J. J. Stephenson, committee on nomination, reported, officers same as at present. John Taylor Pres.; W. H. Sweet, Sec.; E. M. Comstock, Treas. The nominations were ratified. The Secretary gave reports of the two previous meetings and the plan of work decided upon which was well carried out with good results as will be seen from the reports. Collection, $13.51.

REPORT OF REV. SETH HARDY.

Having completed the canvass of our city agreeable to request, I now render the following report:

Of the 275 families in the first ward, 17 were without a bible. Of these four had a New Testament, and one claiming to be a Catholic, did not wish a bible.

Second ward, 138 families. Of these, four were without a Bible, two had a New Testament and one was a Catholic.

Third ward, 249 families. Of these, 11 without a bible, three had a New Testament, and three were Catholics.

Fourth ward, 201 families. Of these eight without the Bible, two had a New Testament, and four were Catholics.

Fifth ward, 246 families. Of these 22 were without a Bible, six had a New Testament, and 12 were Catholics.

In suming up the canvass, it stands thus: Of the 1109 fanilies looked after, 62 were were without a bible, 17 had a New Testament, and 17 claimed to be Catholics. All the families but one called upon, (excepting Catholics), desired a Bible. This one family referred to, professed not to believe in the Bible, and claimed to have no time to read it and evinced no desire to have it. One Catholic family (without being urged or requested so to do), purchased a Bible. Some families of this order, claim, not only to have, but to be in the habit of reading the Sacred Scriptures; and still others profess to have a desire to do the same, but for the disapprobation of their church and Priest to their doing it. During the canvass, I drew from the depository, Bibles and Testaments to the amount of $21,10. Of this $10.81 worth was left in destitute families, and $10.29 worth were sold for cash. The destitute recipients had no means of paying for their books at present, but in most instances, said they should be able and would pay for them in a few weeks. Voluntary contributions have come into my hands during the canvass, amounting to $8.04. Time devoted to the canvass 18 days; which, at $1.25 per day, amounts to $22.50. Sales, $10.29. Donations, $8.04. Paid me by the treasurer, $4.17.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, E. M. COMSTOCK.

1881.		
Dec. 18,	Balance in treasury as per annual report	$46 86
" "	Amount receaved from union collection	15 72
1882.		
Jan. 10,	Amount of M. E. church collection	6 26
" "	Amount of J. S. Jenness sales less ten per cent commission	18 00
	Total	$86 84

Paid out as follows:

1882.		
Feb. 2,	Amount of darfts and exchange sent Rev. Geo. M. Tuthil, agent of the Parent Society on donation account	45 15
Apr. 3,	Paid Rev. Mr. Hardy for his service in canvassing the city	4 17
	Balance in treasury to date	37 52
		$86 84

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpared for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

"Help yourself and others will help you." But don't fail to use Kidney-Wort for all liver, kidney, and bowel complaints, piles, costiveness, etc. The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for fale in liquid form as well as in dry form.

Perfect Success.

Those two words have a vast meaning when fully comprehended. A perfect success can be truthfully applied to Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which cures dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness, all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. It is a perfect tonic and blood purifier; it keeps the skin clear and bright, drives away pimples and makes the general health excellent. Price 50 cents of Frank Smith. 2

Testimony From the Press.

To those afflicted with lung trouble, hear what W. D. Wilson, of the Ottawa (Ill.) Times says: "After being disabled for three months with a cough, and lung trouble, often spitting up blood, can testify that I am cured permanently by the use of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure." A free trial bottle can be had at Frank Smith's drug store. 2

Corns! Corns!

Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds and of all sizes, are alike removed in a few days by the use of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. Never fails to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots that are more annoying than the original discomfort. Give Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor a trial Beware of substitutes. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale, J. E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit.

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

In 1829, when the patronage was comparatively inconsiderable, Henry Clay foresaw its tendency, and said, describing the consequences of its abuse: "Congress corrupted, and the press corrupted, general corruption would ensue, until the substance of free government having disappeared, some pretorian band would arise, and with the general concurrence of a distracted people, put an end to useless forms.' In 1832, Doniel Webster said: "In my opinion this principle of claiming a monopoly of office by the right of conquest, unless the public shall effectually rebuke and restrain it, will entirely change the character of our government." And John C. Calhoun said, in 1835, "To prepare for the subversion of liberty and the establishment of despotism no scheme more perfect could be devised."—*Harpers Weekly.*

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1 at druggists. Mich., Depot, JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. 931-1y-alt.

A PREDICTED DEVASTATION.

Dr. E. Stone Wiggins, of the Finance Department, Ottowa, Ont., who some time ago predicted that the recent gale would sweep from east to west over the continent, says a great storm will strike the planet in March next. He gives this timely warning:

"It will first be felt on the Northern Pacific, and will cross the meridian of the Ottowa at noon (five o'clock p. m. London time), on Sunday, March 11, 1883. No vessel smaller than a Cunarder will be able to live in this tempest. India, the south of Europe, England and especially the North American continent will be the theatre of its ravages. As all the lowlands on the Atlantic will be submerged I advise ship builders to place their prospective vessels high up on stocks, and farmers having loose valuables, such as hay, cattle, etc., to remove them to a place of safety. I beg, further, most respectfully that the honorable Minister of Marine will peremptorily order up storm drum on all the Canadian coast not later than the 20th of February, and thus permit no vessel to leave the harbor. If this is not done hundrdes of lives will be lost and millions worth of property destroyed."

Good Advice.

You will prevent and cure the greater part of the ills that afflict mankind in this or any section, if you keep your stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that does this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will keep your blood rich and pure, and give you good health at little cost. See other column. dec

Millions Given Away.

Millions of Bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have been given away as Trial Bottles of the large size. This enormous outlay would be disastrous to the proprietors, were it not for the rare merits possessed by this wonderful medicine. Call at FRANK SMITH'S Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle *free*, and try for yourself. It never fails to cure. 5

For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, there is nothing equals Beebe's King of Pain. Price only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. 930 1-year

Scalds and Burns.

It is no time to run for a remedy when an accident of this occurs. An immediate application of Dunk's Camphorated Arnica will arrest its progress, and prevent any soreness or pain in even those of an extensive nature. Therefore keep it on hand. It will also cure you of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, and it is the best article for anything where a liniment is required. Sold by all druggists. fifty cents per bottle.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

1/3 1/3 1/3

CUT IN THREE.

Give us two parts and we will give you the other one.

25 DOZ.

KID GLOVES at

1/3 Off $1.00. 1/3 Off

Or $1.00 Kid Gloves for 66 2-3ds cts. a Pair.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEW

LUMBER YARD,

—WHERE YOU CAN BUY—

LUMBER, LATH,

SHINGLES, ETC.,

Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

Parson Bros. Old Stand.

911 C. H. PARKER.

It is a Fact!

To the Ladies of Ypsilanti.

THAT

MRS. O. A. DENNIS

Will for the next Ten Days reduce Prices

Extra Low!

IN

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Millinery Goods. Fancy Goods.

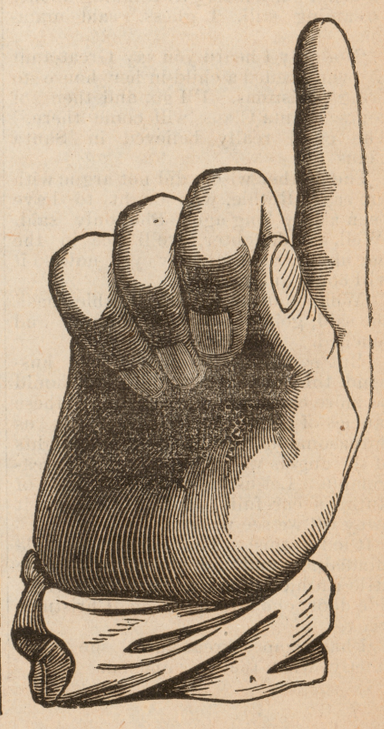
Having now on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of the above goods goods kept in any city west of New York.

Please call and be convinced we mean what we advertise.

Mrs. O. A. Dennis,

Op. P. O.

Does your neighbor take the Commercial? A good Christmas present.



Special Notice Column.

Oregon & Washington Territory,

A Book giving a complete description of their Cities and Towns, Lands, Railroads, Forests and Rivers. Of their Manufacturing, Mercantile, Mining, Fruit and Stock Raising interests. Cost of coming and cost of living here. Ruling prices of lands and lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The appendix and map are well worth the price. Sent postpaid to any address for $1.00. Address HOWARD & CO., Portland, Oregon. 978-4w

TAXES!

Pay your Taxes before Jan. 1st, 1883 and save money. I am now ready to receive the Taxes for the City of Ypsilanti, at Hemphill & Batchelder's Bank. For the benefit of those who cannot call during the day, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings of each week will be assigned for this purpose

D. C. BATCHELDER, City Treasurer.

Ypsilanti, December 5th, 1882.

CALL and see the 5 and 10 cent counters at Mrs. Gooding's, in the Cady Block. 966

AN ELEGANT Line of Feathers at Mrs. Gooding's in the Cady Block.

FOR SALE!

The Residence of F. H. Pease, Corner of Washington and Pearl Streets. For Farther Information Enquire at the Store of

F. K. REXFORD.

CALL and see the 5 and 10 cent Counters at Mrs. Gooding's, in the Cady Block. 966

FOUND!

On or About Some Time Since, by the Ladies of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that L. MILLER, at the Depot, Just this side of Haskin's Bakery, can Repair their Fine Shoes, so as to Delight the most Exacting. All kinds of Repairing Neatly Done.

L. MILLER.

HAIR GOODS!

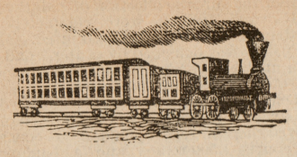
In all the Latest Styles at Mrs. Gooding's In the Cady Block.

BELLE WARNER M. D., Successor to Ruth A. French, M. D., Residence and Office opposite Post Office. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Calls promptly responded to Special attention given to Obstetrics Diseases of Women and Children. 957-1-yr.

Ypsilanti Michigan, July 17th, 1882.

DARWIN C. GRIFFEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages and other securities Office in VanTuyl Block (first floor), Huron street Ypsilanti, Mich. to 1010

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 936



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE, MARCH 26, 1882.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	Express except Saturday.	‡Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit...Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 00	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 55	10 24	6 42	4 46	8 45	10 40
Ypsilanti ...	8 23	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 08	11 02
Ann Arbor..	8 45	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 25	11 17
Chelsea	9 25	-----	8 05	5 52	10 00	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson	10 20	12 15	9 00	6 55	11 05	12 45
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago..Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Accomo.	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's	†Atlantic Express	Night Express except Sat
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago..Lv	6 45	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson.....	3 05	4 05	7 05	9 30	12 40	5 00
Chelsea.....	3 58	-----	7 50	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor..	4 37	5 07	8 25	10 34	2 04	6 25
Ypsilanti....	4 55	5 23	8 43	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	5 20	5 45	9 08	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit ...Ar	6 15	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p.m.; Jackson 9-28; Ypsilanti, 10-41; Detroit, 11-40.

The Chicago Express leaves Detroit at 4-00 a. m, reaches Ypsilanti at 5-05, Ann Arbor 5-19. Jackson 7-02 and Chicago 2-50 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*
O. G. RUGGLES, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago*

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—YPSILANTI BRANCH

FROM YPSILANTI.				TO YPSILANTI		
	Way Ft.	Ex & Mail.	STATIONS. Leave. Arrive.	Ex & Mail.	Way Ft.	
	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	
	7 00	9 15	....Ypsilanti...	5 55	5 15	
	7 25	9 34	....Pittsfield...	5 39	4 40	
	7 55	9 45	.....Saline.....	5 29	4 10	
	10 23	10 23	..Manchester..	4 55	2 50	
P.M.	3 15	12 05	...Hillsdale....	3 25	8 30	A.M.
	-----	8 00	Ar Chicago Dp	7 55	A.M.	
	-----	5 35	Ar Toledo Dp	10 50	-----	
	-----	10 10	Ar Cleveland Dp	7 00	-----	
A.M.	-----	3 55	Ar Buffalo Dp	12 45	-----	

Trains run by Columbus time,

Way Freight from Ypsilanti will run Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Way Freight to Ypsilanti will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

COUNTY NEWS.

STONY CREEK.

The Methodists of Augusta are alive. They are holding cottage prayer meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings beside the regular thursday evening meeting at the church. The religious interest is increasing. This week there will be a church social at the parsonage on Friday afternoon and evening, a Christmas concert on Christmass Eve, and a Christmass tree on Christmas night. They will also hold a watch-night service on the last evening of the old year, Rev. Mr. Ebling of Ypsilanti assisting the Pastor. All are invited to come and worship with us.

From the Argus

Judge Joslin holding court in Monroe could not be here on Tuesday. Therefore sheriff Wallace adjourned it from day to day.

Deputy sheriff Shemeld came over from Ypsilanti on Wednesday, and distributed subpœnies for second trial of Sophie Lyon set down for January 8.

From the Democrat.

"Go to Dakota!" says the land speculator. See you in the pickling-vat first. It takes our surplus hard earning to buy sufficient underwear to keep up a healthy circulation in Michigan. A man who has an appetite for a colder climate than this is a live piece of pork.

A horse and cutter, the property of our postmaster, dashed past the western front of the court house, Wednesday evening, and distributed the "male matter," a badly frightened boy, in front of the new post office building. The horse kept on his flight toward the village of Ypsilanti. If this is what they call "expediting the males" we prefer to be a private pedestrian:

Hold on Mr., you have made a mistake, you intended to say the horse kept on his flight out of the village of Ann Arbor, toward the city of Ypsilanti, etc.

An old lady from Ypsilanti was in town Wednesday, enquiring about the forfeiture of a policy of insurance on her husband's life, upon which she had paid in premiums more than $300 during the last eight years. The policy become forfeited because she did not pay up the premium by Monday Dec. 12. Companies like that ought not to be patronized. Life insurance is a good thing, a something every poor man who has a family, ought to have, but great care should be exercised in selecting a company in which to insure. No man ought to pay money to a company that will forfeit its policy absolutely because of an unpaid premium. A company that depends on its forfeitures for a part of its gains ought not to be patronized. In this case the company in question is ahead the amount named, and a needy family are out just that much. Such robbery ought not be allowed and is not in some states, where the laws only allow non-forfeitable policies to be issued.

In conversation with a well-known resident of Ann Arbor, we were informed that himself and family of three all had the scarlet fever at one time, within two years past, and all came through it safely by adhering to the following treatment, endorsed by one of the leading physicians of that city. As soon as symptoms appeared saffron tea was freely given and perspiration actively promoted. The throat and chest were rubbed with a little turpentine and a slice of salt pork kept bound around the neck; sulphur was freely administered, and doses of one-fourth of a teaspoonful of ipecac given when the mucus become so troublesome as to make the breathing labored. One grain of quinine every two hours was administered; the patient being kept warm, the room disinfected with burnt onions or sugar, and well aired. While we would not advise anyone to attempt to dispense with the services of a physician, the foregoing struck us as being worthy of publication.—*Dexter Leader.*

A FATAL MISTAKE

would be not to take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" if you are bilious, suffering from impure blood, or fearing consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs). Sold by all druggists.

ON AND AFTER

TUESDAY, DEC. 26

I will offer my ENTIRE STOCK

At a Discount of 25 per cent.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

H. P. GLOVER.

Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dying Mosses Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c.

A FORTUNE

May be made by hard work, but neither can be made nor enjoyed without health. Loose's Extract of Red Clover Blossoms stimulates the liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for any disease arising from impure blood. For sale by all druggists.

SELLING GIRLS IN SHEETS.

A correspondent at Des Moines writes: Up at Clear Lake, that center of summer pleasure parties and Sabbath school associations in Iowa, the churches became tired of the old stereotyped plans of raising money, and a new scheme was evolved from the inner consciousness of some bright genius. The treasury of the Congregational church became rather bare, and so the young folks got together and determined to fill it even to overflow. After a long discussion it was decided to bring about the desired end by putting all the girls of the church up at auction to be disposed of to the highest bidder. The time came around and every young man in that part of Iowa in or near Clear Lake who had any money or could possibly borrow any was promptly on hand, eager to bid to the fullest extent. But there were some of the girls on whom it would have been impossible to obtain the bid of an old fashioned copper cent, while there were others for whom the love-sick swains would willingly have bid their last dollar, and, in the spirit of Artemus Ward, the last dollar of any of their relatives. So to give all the boys an equal chance, the girls were wrapped up in sheets, so as to be completely unrecognizable. Each young man was positive that beneath the snowy folds of the sheet he could discern the outline of the girl on whom he doted, and when from fifteen to twenty of the young fellows singled out one particular sheeted object on which to stake their fortunes excitement ran high, and money ran out of pocket-books like water down a slanting roof.

After all the fair ones were disposed of, the order was given to "haul up the sheets," and then ensued an indescribable scene of mingled happiness and disappointment. Maidens who had been purchased for a mere song, owing to a lack of bidders, turned out to be the best looking girls in the town, while beings whose sylph-like appearance under a sheet excited the greatest admiration, and drew hard-earned money from unwilling pocket books, were found to be most common place creatures indeed. But all made the best of it, and the disappointed ones bore themselves bravely. Altogether the plan was a great success, and, as long as churches will raise money by lottery schemes, why not add this method? It is harmless, and yet productive of as much good to the participants as any game of chance we know of. It gives the homely girls and bashful boys an equal chance with their respective opposites, besides resulting in a grand financial success, and we look for its general adoption. To be sure, it is asking a good deal of modest, womanly, refined girls. But then church sociables are always doing that.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The use of Ely's Cream Balm, a sure cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, is attended attended with no pain, inconvenience or dread, which can be said of no other remedy. Price 50 cents.
Apply into nostrils with little finger.
979-2-w.

Request comes from a young woman in Mississippi, and reads thus:

"In a recent issue of your paper I saw an article speaking of a young man who wants to marry, but can not learn to love. From the description he gives of himself I judge that he must be rather an attractive person, and I would like to get up a correspondence with him, partly for fun and partly to see if I could not teach him something of the 'divine passion,' so will be much obliged if you will kindly send me his address.

Our correspondent sends a stamped envelope, addressed to herself. Before she undertakes to teach that young man love, let her how to learn to distinguish between what is becoming and what is unbecoming in a young girl. Then she will never ask assistance to get up a sentimental correspondence with a man she knows nothing about. That is a sort of "fun" which should be left for disreputable characters. Yet some silly girls of innocent associations seem to think they can indulge in so dangerous and immodest a pastime without forfeiting their title to respect or without inviting evil consequences.—*N. Y. Sun.*

I could scarcely speak; it was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or Colds in the Head. J. O. TICHENOR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Elizabeth, N. J. 979-2w.

To all who are afflicted with Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, &c., I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm. I have never found anything that gave such satisfaction. I. AMBERG, Druggists, Battle Creek, Mich. 979-2w

A party is not an end, but a means. It is an agency for securing certain results; and when it falls under the control of those who do not approve or desire those results, it ceases to be such an agency.—*Harper's Weekly.*

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL,

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. 979-1yr

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them for the presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House, decided in favor of the Knabe Piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand, of beautiful finish, in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

Ask druggist for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants insects. 15c. per box. 931-1y-alt.

The Safest Way.

The safest and surest way to restore the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness. dec.

How She Saved Her Darling.

"I shall not feel so nervous again about baby' teething" writes a grateful mother. "We almost lost our darling from cholera infantum, but hapily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. A few spoonfuls soon cured baby, and an occasional dose keeps us in good health."—Brooklyn Mother. dec.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 963-1y

The private citizen who takes a proper interest in public affairs is quite as much interested in the approaching election of a United States Senator as the professional politicians and the members of the State Legislature who are to do the electing. The prospects of Mr. Hubbell, supposed to be an aspirant for the place, whose notoriety in connection with the "assessment" business is very far from being fame, appear to be delightfully faint. Mr Ferry, the present incumbent, and an avowed candidate for re-election, though qualified by long experience and acknowledged ability to fill the position well, has some strong enemies who are actively engaged in planning his defeat. His record is not sufficiently brilliant to kindle the enthusiasm necessary to place him beyond the reach of possible defeat. Though confident himself, his chances are said to be more slender than on any previous occasion of his candidacy. A "dark horse" is the predicted winner in the senatorial race. If it should prove so, and if the name of the dark horse should happen to be Willets, all who have observed his career as Representative and who desire the honor of Michigan, will have good reason to rejoice. —*Michigan Christian Herald.*

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering from low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, week constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Eclectric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cts. a bottle, by FRANK SMITH. 5

Griggs' Glycerine Salve.

The best on earth can truly be said of Giggs' Glycirine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25c. For sale by Frank Smith.
948-1-year

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, 1882.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called. Absent Ald. Stephenson, Terns and Deubel.

PETITIONS.

From A. Reynolds:

For permission to erect an open frame shed for the storage of wood, on lots No. 122 and 123, West side of Ninde Street.

Granted.

From W. B Clark and sixty others:

To have the two cisterns on Washington Street kept in repair, also to repair and fill with water the Ellis Street Cistern and charge the expence to the first, second and third wards.

Accepted and filed.

By Ald. Robbins.

RESOLVED, That the Marshall be and is hereby instructed to have the Ellis Street Cistern repaired, and to levy an assessment to pay the expense of the same upon the property owners benefited thereby.

Lost.

Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Robbins, Campaign, Neat and Follmor 5; Nays, Ald. Roys and Thompson 2.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on Street Lights:

Report the following bills correct:

Peninsular Gas Light Co.	$16 87
C. C. Bloomfield	31 02
Michigan Gas Light Co	8 00

Report accepted.

Committee on bridges:

Report the bill of Follmor & Scovill correct	34 82

Report accepted.

Committee on Printing:

Report bill of C. R. Pattison correct	35 50

Report accepted.

Committee on Fire Department.:

Report bill of Clapp & Jones correct	26 50

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Lee Yost balence of Salary as Supervisor	110 00

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

A. D. Morford Supplies	7 13

Referred to Committe on Street Lights.

A. D. L. Kniseley Lighting street Lamps month of December	22 50
Peninsular Gas Light Co. lighting St., Lamps month of December	22 50
Peninsular Gas Light Co., Supplies	16 87
Michigan Gas Light Co., Blow Pipe	8 00
J. T. McIntire Rent of Wood Market for the Year ending Dec. 1st 1882	100 00
C. C. Bloomfield & Co. Gasoline	$31 02
Follmor & Scovill Lumber	34 82
C. R. Pattison Printing	35 50

Voted from Contingent Fund.

Ayes 6; Nays 1, Ald. Robbins.

Clapp & Jones M'f'g' Co., Supplies	26 50

Voted from Contingent Fund.

Ayes 6; Nays 1, Ald. Roys.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Follmor.

RESOLVED, That the claim of Lee Yost balance due on Salary as Supervisor $110 00 be and the same is hereby allowed at $75 00 which amount shall be settlement in full of said claim.

Adopted.

Ayes 6; Nays 1, Ald. Thompson.

Adjourned to meet Monday evening Jan. 8th, 1883 at 7 o'clock.

P. W. CARPENTER, City Clerk.

CASH FOR Railroad Ties AT Geo. A. Neat's Variety Store At the Depot.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of J. Webster Childs, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the law office of Thomas Ninde, in the city of Ypsilanti, in said county, on Monday the nineteenth day of March and on Monday the eighteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated December 18th, 1882.

ANDREW CAMPBELL,
HENRY D. PLATT,
979 COMMISSIONERS.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention or urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

Holiday Goods

IN GREAT VARIETY,

— AT —

DODGE'S

JEWELRY STORE.

AN INSPECTION

Is Respectfully Solicited.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

Santa Claus and Frank Smith.

The Emporium has done well in the past But this year there is not room enough and the Above Firm have occupied the FIRST Store West of the First National Bank for an

EMPORIUM ANNEX.

DON'T FAIL

— TO LOOK OVER —

THE ENTIRE STOCK.

LARGER, CHEAPER, BETTER

Than Ever!

Santa Claus Outdoes Even Himself.

— BRING YOUR —

Pictures to be Framed

And Please bring them Early.

You will find Everything IN THE LINE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR YOUR

Papers and Magazines and Save Your Money.

Look for your Jewelry, Albums, Fine Toilet Sets, Vases, Toys, Candies, Books Etc., First of All at the Emporium. You can Save Money, Save Time, and be Suited.

Why Welcome.

What makes Floreston Cologue welcome on every lady's toilet table is its lasting fragrance and rich flowery odor. dec

THE REV. GEO. THAYER, Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by Ingram.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skim? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a sure cure. Sold by Ingram.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale by Fred F. Ingram.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by Fred Ingram.

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Fred Ingram.

SHILOH'S CURE WILL immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by F. Ingram.

FOR DYSPEPAIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Ingram.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle o Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Forsale by Fred Ingram.
942-1-year-alt.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co, Portland, Maine

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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
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The best stories, the best Household, News and Agricultural Departments, the best Children's Reading, the best Religious Department, NASBY'S European Letters, Correspondence from the whole outside world, and scores of specialties too numerous to mention. In short, the best paper published—8 pages, 64 long column, and all for $1.00 a year, postage paid. Specimen free to any address Send a postal. BLADE CO., TOLEDO, O.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
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the eldest and best of the religious weeklies. For sixty years, this undenominational, unsectarian and evangelical newspaper has been circulating in the United States and almost every foreign country. Its subscribers are counted by tens of thousands. Each year its proprietors have added to its value, engaging fresh editors and correspondents at home and abroad, enlarging and multiplying its departments, and endeavoring to realize their high ideal of the Best Religious and Secular Family Newspaper. They offer, this year, to every subscriber, new or old, whose subscription is paid for 1883, the new book of Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., entitled "PRAYER AND ITS ANSWER," a handsome volume of nearly 200 pages, bound in cloth, and retail price of which is one dollar. Specimen copies of the paper sent free.
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Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.

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He also sells HARNESS and HARNESS GOODS of all kinks cheap as the cheapest. Reparling promply done. 900

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PROBATE ORDER.

Estate of Benjamin Thompson.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twelth day of December in the year one thousand, eight hunderd and eighty-two.

Present William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Thompson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Oliver E. Thompson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 942

OLD PAPERS.

Corner of Cross & Huron Sts.

Mrs. C. R. Pattison.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Mrs. Geo. Ellison, of near Battle Creek, left her babe in its cradle during breakfast, and when she left the table and returned to the child found it dead. It had ruptured an artery.

One of the guards at the Jackson prison remonstrated with a prisoner for carrying a piece of board to his cell, contrary to rules, whereupon the prisoner broke the officer's nose with it.

Richard M. Duddy and wife, of White Cloud, were very nearly suffocated at the Webster house, in Greenville, having blown out the gas in their room. Their cases are considered critical.

Jay Worthington has been arrested at Charlevoix on a charge of having robbed Weed's drug store. The same night of the Weed robbery the house of Aaron Box, of near Charlevoix, was robbed of $480.

At Imlay City Lamb & Son's elevator office safe was blown open but the attempt to open the inside combination failed and therefore but a small amount of money was taken.

John Lee, a farmer near Evart, was killed by a falling tree a few days ago. He leaves a family in New York state.

The Ontonagon Miner says the prevailing excitement is about the recent decision of the secretary of the interior, regarding the land in the even sections embraced in the limits of the Ontonagon & Brule River railroad grant, which is the effect that the lands referred to were only subject to such pre-emption or homestead entry and were not for sale by the government. A number of valuable tracts which have been bought and paid for, but on which the owners have not got patents, have been entered as homesteads, pre-empted or taken up on script. All is excitement and homesteaders' cabins are going up throughout the woods.

The Alpena Argus says: The gentlemen in charge of the United States fish hatchery in that city have shipped a number of specimens of the fish of this locality to the Smithsonian institute, Washington, D. C. The specimens will probably form part of the collection of fish that Uncle Sam intends to show at the London, England, international fish exhibition that will take place the coming year. The specimens were shipped in cans containing alcohol.

Word has been received at Port Huron from Buffalo that Robert H. Tully, formerly general foreman of the Northern Transit company dropped dead of heart disease in the Anchor line warehouse at Buffalo.

James Moore, aged 28 and unmarried, was fatally injured while skidding logs in J. Bones' camp No. 1, north of Sterling. His parents live in Nova Scotia.

Dr. P. B. Ranney of Edmore, found dead in bed one morning not long since. He was 50 years old.

Lysander Jacobs, of New Richmond, Allegan county, was recently killed by a falling limb in Mead's camp, near Greenville.

S T. Perry, express agent, Port Huron, had a terrible fall on the ice striking on his head, and is confined to the house.

E. Thompson, Birch Run, was struck by an M. C. engine below North Saginaw depot and had a hand cut off and head severely cut.

The mail route between Niles and St. Joseph via Berrien Springs, which has been in existence for fifty years, has been discontinued.

From the report of Geo. W. Hill, state salt inspector, it is learned that there were last year in operation 96 steam and 30 pan blocks. Total number of blocks 126, and 4,500 solar salt covers, with an estimated capacity of the entire salt producing territory of the state of 3,590,000 barrels of salt per annum.

William Randall of East Saginaw, was seriously is not fatally injured by being thrown out of a cutter which collided with a runaway horse, producing concussion of the brain.

A barn owned by Charles Townsend, in Saginaw City, burned and with it a quantity of grain and four horses. Three of the horses were owned by Charles Fordney who also lost a quantity of household goods. The total loss was about $2,500, with some insurance.

Governor Begole has visited and carefully inspected the Michigan military academy at Orchard Lake. He was accompanied by the board of trustees of the institution and the official visitors who were appointed last year. The school is highly prosperous, is doing good work, and is in every respect worthy of the attention of people with boys whom they hope to make men of.

A 60-inch circular saw in Plummer & Bradley's mill at Ogemaw burst into a score of pieces. One piece cut Charles Trombley in the neck, but not seriously. No one else hurt.

Charles E. Wright, commissioner of mineral statistics, has issued his report for 1881, and it contains many rare facts concerning the material interests of the state as found in its coal, salt, iron, copper and gypsum deposits.

Frank Ellison, a mason by trade, tried to commit suicide at St. Joseph one night but was unsuccessful.

The principal portion of the village of Hopkins, Allegan county, burned recently. Among the buildings burned were the postoffice, two barns, J. W. Bragington's store, Hopkins' hotel, and Furtier & Kidder's store. Loss about $20,000.

Lake Bancroft, near Ishpeming, is rapidly falling, and it now appears that the new Barnum mine has tapped it and the pumps are pumping it dry.

W. H. Clough's grocery at Tawas was robbed the first of the week. The cracksmen also opened his safe, but failed to get $700 that was in it.

A house owned and occupied by Frank McLellan at Farwell, was burned with nearly all its contents. McLellan had no insurance and this is the second time in three years he has been burned out.

Removal of Convicts from Detroit to Sioux Falls.

At 9:30 a. m., Dec. 11, two omnibuses drove into the Michigan Central depot and deposited 29 prisoners consigned from the Detroit house of correction to Sioux Falls, Dakota. The territory of Dakota has been sending its prisoners to Detroit, and had altogether some 60 there, but having completed a workhouse and prison at Sioux Falls it is now removing them to that point.

The prisoners were shackled in pairs and led by Superintendent Nicholson and the Dakota officers, filed to the train in waiting and were promptly arranged for their journey. The following officers have charge of the gang on their 900-mile journey westward: Chas. M. Koehler, warden of Sioux Falls prison, formerly hall man at the Detroit house of correction; T. H. Brown, secretary, and R. H. Booth, member of the Dakota prison commission; Sheriffs J. M. Dickson, of Minnehaha, M. A. Baker, of Yankton, A. P. Dixon, of Lincoln, Alson Bovee, of Union, Phillip Clark, of Moody; and Matthew Yost, who goes from the Detroit house of correction to take a position in the Sioux Falls reformatory.

Just before the train started Superintendent Nicholson passed through the car, shook hands with each prisoner, advised them to conduct themselves as well in their new home as they had under his charge and they would have no trouble. Several of them, hardened as they were in crime, were visibly affected in parting with the captain; said they were leaving a good home, had been kindly treated and well cared for and hoped they would fare as well where they were going. One of them, particularly, clung to Capt. Nicholson's hand and said he had something he wanted to send to his (the captain's) little six-years-old daughter. It was a nugget of gold he had on his person when he arrived and which he had found in the Black Hills. At one of the occasional entertainments given at the house of correction for the benefit of the prisoners the little girl had recited some verses that impressed the convict, and he wanted to leave this testimonial of his appreciation of her kindly words and her father's humane treatment. Others left Capt. Nicholson tokens of regard which, although trifling, showed a warm affection for that gentleman. The train left the depot at 9:35, and with good luck would arrive in Sioux Falls the next night at 12:50. The remaining 30 prisoners belonging to Dakota still in Detroit will be transferred early in January, when the new territorial prison will be in full running order.

The Farmers' Society.

The state grange, in session at Lansing, adopted several resolutions including one recommending a reduction in the number of judicial districts in the state, as a reasonable sequence of the increased salaries; and another dispensing by appropriate legislation, with the right of repeal in petty suits. The committee on wool made a report showing a total shipment of 300,000 pounds to eastern markets during the present year, an increase of 50 per cent. over 1881. The prices received were satisfactory in every way, saving from three to five cents per pound to the producer. It was decided to make the salaries of master, secretary and treasurer $400, $600 and $50 respectively.

The Old State House Burned.

A fire caught from a defective chimney in the old capitol building at Lansing, and in a short time the entire structure was a mass of smoldering ruin. The building was occupied by Platt Bros., handle manufacturers and the G. A. R. It was constructed in 1847, and was first occupied by the legislature in 1848. It was vacated finally in 1878, when the building at present in use was ready for occupancy by the state offices.

The state association of surveyors and civil engineers will hold a meeting at the state capitol, January 9 to 12. Papers will be read on "Legislative Needs," by Geo. Steele, of Grand Haven; "Water as a source of engineering difficulty," by Prof. Greene, of Ann Arbrr; "Common Roads," by Burton Kent, of Adrian; "Construction and care of waterworks for small cities," by Chas. Hyde, of Jackson; and also on other important and interesting subjects by others. There will be an exhibition of survey ing instruments, questions asked and answered on practical work, and a general overhauling of things valuable to the profession.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1, white	$ 98¼@	99¼
Flour	5 50 @	6 00
Corn	51 @	55
Oats	35 @	40
Clover Seed—⅌ bu	6 25 @	
Apples ⅌ bbl	2 75 @	3 00
Dried Apples, ⅌ lb	7½@	
Cranberries, ⅌ bu	3 50 @	3 75
Butter, ⅌ lb	20 @	28
Eggs	25 @	28
Dressed Chickens	11 @	12
Dressed Turkeys	12½@	14
Geese	10 @	12
Ducks	12 @	12½
Cheese	14½@	15
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	55 @	60
Honey	17 @	18
Beans, picked	2 00 @	2 10
Beans, unpicked	1 50 @	1 90
Hay	12 00 @	12 30
Straw	8 50 @	10 00
Pork, mess	18 50 @	18 75
Pork, family	19 00 @	19 50
Beef, extra mess	12 00 @	12 50
Wood, Beech and Maple		00
Wood, Maple		8 00
Wood, Hickory		8 00
Coal, Egg		6 25
Coal, Stove		6 50
Coal, Chestnut		6 75

The Ice Barriers.

N. Y. Tribune.

Additional details of the Neptune's voyage in the direction of Lieutenant Greeley's Arctic colony has been furnished by our special correspondent. The barrier of ice in Smith Sound was found in the latitude where Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes were forced to winter. As it has been passed four times in twelve years, by the Polaris in 1871, by the Alert and Discovery in 1875 and again on the return voyage, and finally by the Porteus in 1881, there is a fair chance of a successful cruise to Discovery Harbor next year, by which the Arctic colonists may secure a passage homeward. The failure of this season's relief expedition is especially to be regretted since Lieutenant Greely's party have already been exposed to an unusually cold Arctic winter and may have been greatly enfeebled and in pressing need of the additional force of observers carried north by the Neptune. They are stationed at the entrance of Lady Franklin Sound, where the Discovery wintered in 1875-'76, while her companion ship outstripped Captain Hall's fartherest point and sent sleighing parties within four hundred miles of the Pole. That winter was one of the coldest ever recorded, and the men were so exhausted by it that Sir George Nares was forced to return during the following summer, whereas if he could have remained another year extended explorations might have been practicable. It must not be forgotten, however, that the expedition had not taken adequate precautions against scurvy, and that the men were enfeebled by laborious sledging journeys. Lieutenant Greely's men have had no sledging journeys to make and they have been well housed. Even if their own supply of fuel runs short, there is a seam of coal at Discovery Harbor, which can be opened in an emergency. There is, therefore, no cause for serious apprehension in regard to the health and safety of the colonists, provided the conditions of the ice are more favorable another summer so that they can be reached and taken off by the ship.

The Neptune is not the only Arctic steamer whose course was obstructed by the ice during August. The Dijmpha, commanded by Lieutenant Hovgaard, of the Danish navy, sailed from Copenhagen on July 18, for Cape Chelyuskin, the northernmost headland of Asia, where he intended to winter. His ultimate design was to strike northward from that point and to ascertain whether the condition of the currents and ice favor exploration in that quarter, and whether the coast of Franz Josef Land tends as far eastward as that meridian. The vessel was sighted on August 14 by the Nordenskiold, a steamer owned by the Sweedish trader Sibiriakoff. She had been struggling to find an opening in the ice south of Novi Zemlia. The Louise, an Arctic yacht, which subsequently arrived in England, reported that the Kara Sea was filled with ice and that Lieutenant Hovgaard's vessel was still detained eighty miles east of Waigatz Island on September 22. It was so late in the season attempt to make Cape Chelyuskin seemed utterly hopeless, although the mouth of the Yenisei might be reached if the ice barrier in Kara Sea could be broken through. The Dijmpha is not equipped for an extended voyage of exploration, as she is only provisioned for twenty-seven months. It is probable that the expedition will remain ice-bound in the Kara Sea.

A flageolet player charmed all his hearers by his musical performances at Neuilly, near Paris. He had formerly suffered from diphtheria. Tracheotomy was performed, and the silver tube which was introduced at the time of the operation, and kept stationary by means of a circular pad, now serves the musician of Neuilly as a natural aperture through which he breathes, and so successfully that his flageolet playing was enthusiastically applauded by all present.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The house judiciary committee will report in favor of the passage of the Davis bill establishing a court of appeals, recommending it to take effect Sept. 1, 1883.

LINCOLN FOR PRESIDENT.

A correspondent of the New York Sun writes that Robert T. Lincoln is looming up as the republican candidate for president in 1884; that Arthur regards him as the most available candidate, and that sentiment in this direction is strong in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and New England. It is thought the republicans could unite on Old Abe's son without difficulty, as he was satisfactory to Garfield and was retained in Arthur's cabinet. The same correspondent says that well informed politicians at the national capital predict that in January Secretary Lincoln will be appointed minister to the court of St. James, and that ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft, of Philadelphia, will take his place in the cabinet; also that Attorney-General Brewster will be appointed to Justice Bradley's seat on the bench of the United States supreme court.

STAR ROUTE BIDS.

In January next the contracts for 34,400 miles of star route service, principally in the west and south, will expire and have to be renewed. Not over one hundred bids have thus far been received.

PRETTY NEAR PERFECTION.

The report of the commission which recently examined the New York Postoffice, has been made public. It says, all details being considered, the service of that office is nearer perfection than that in any other city in the country.

THE AMOUNT INCREASED.

The Indian Appropriation bill reported to the Senate since its passage by the House is increased in the aggregate amount $154,200. The aggregate amount appropriated by the bill is $5,366,156.

THE CORN RETURNS.

December returns to the department at Washington show that in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, or lake belt, the product is 80,000,000 bushels, nearly the same as in 1879, and an increase of 9,000,000 bushels over last year. Present and final returns aggregate in round numbers 1,625.000,000 bushels for the country.

MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATIONS BLACKLISTED.

About 240 southern matrimonial and natal associations are placed upon the black list of the postoffice department, and postmasters are instructed to return to the senders money orders addressed to the associations. The Michigan mutual association is the only affair not in the south mentioned in the list.

GEN. SHERMAN'S RETIREMENT.

Gen. Sherman will give up active command of the army next fall. After making his annual report and closing up his affairs he will retire and leave things in good shape for Gen. Sheridan.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has been rendered by the supreme court in the political assessment case of Newton Martin Curtis whose case was brought before that body on a petition for harbeas corpus. Curtis, the petitioner, was indicted in the circuit court for the southern district of New York, and convicted under the constitution of Aug,15,1876, prohibiting officers or employes of the United States, not appointed by the President, from requesting, giving or receiving any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes, upon conviction he was sentenced to pay a fine and stand committed until payment. According to the decision rendered the commitment was lawful, and the petitioner is remanded to the custody of the Marshal for the southern district of New York.

DEZENDORF'S PROPOSAL.

Representative Denzendorf of Virginia threatens to introduce a bill prohibiting persons who hold public trusts or government offices from serving on political committees, from serving as delegates, and from taking active part in a campaign during the hours in which they are employed by the government. The penalties to be imposed for violation of this law will be dismissal from office and disqualification for re-appointment for a term of 5 years.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Dec. 13: At the close of the morning hour Mr. Beck called up his resolution for the investigation of political assessments, the question being on Mr. Edmunds' motion to refer Mr. Beck's resolution and the substitute offered by Mr. Hale to the Committee on Judiciary. After debate this was adopted....Consideration of Mr. Pendleton's Civil Service Reform bill was resumed, and the formal amendments reports by the committee were agreed to. An amendment by Mr. Logan was adopted as follows: That examinations "shall be practicable in their character and shall relate to matters which will fairly test the relative fitness and capacity of applicants to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be admitted. ....Mr. Coke (Dem., Tex.,) offered an amendment, which was ordered printed, providing that "for the purpose of equalizing appointments between the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and also between the political parties, all persons now in office, place or employment who would have been within the operation of the act had it been in force when they respectively entered the public service, shall within twelve months from the approval of this act comply with the terms and conditions of the applicants under this act for original entrance into the service, or vacate the places held respectively by them."

HOUSE.—at 12:40 the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Thomas in the chair on the Agricultural Appropriation bill....The committee rejected all amendments, reported the bill to the House and it passed...The House then went into committee of the whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, reported it back and it passed....Mr. O'Neill (Rep., Pa.) presented a petition of jobbers and importers of tobacco, asking a rebate equivalent to such reduction as may be made in the tax. Referred

SENATE.—Dec. 14.—The bill to increase the pay of navy chaplaines in order to promote efficiency was rejected—20 to 34.....Pendleton's civil service bill came up and Senrtor Hoar addressed the senate. He expressed the belief that the passage of this bill would mark an important era in American politics and would be regarded in the future as almost equal to the adoption of a new and better Constitution.....An opposition speech was made by Senator Brown, who subsequently offered an amendment striking out the provision that entrance to the service shall be at the lowest grade, and providing that competition shall be for officers of all grades and shall not be confined to persons already in office. Also, an amendment explicitly authorizing removal by the President, or heads of departments, without assignment of cause.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lord presented a petition of tobacco men of Detroit asking for a speedy settlement of the tax question....At 12:30 the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Calkins in the chair, on the Postoffice Appropriation bill....Mr. Caswell explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The total amount appropriated is $43,948,520, being $2,792,591 less than the estimate and $695,380 less than the appropriations for the current year. For the compensation of postmasters $9,250,000 is appropriated, or $884,000 less than the estimates ....Mr. Blount inquired whether the amount appropriated was sufficient. If so, he was satisfied; but if the reduction was made in order to give the bill the appearance of being an economical measure, he would like to see that understood....Mr. Caswell said the whole question is based on the reduction of the revenues by reason of the reduction of postage from three to two cents....Mr. Robinson inquired whether there was any provision in the bill for special mail facilities....Mr. Caswell replied in the negative and said that heretofore the Postmaster-General had been unable to obtain facilities extending from New York to the West, and had been able only to expend $184.000 for he purpose of extending the mail facilities from New York to Albany, from New York to New England and from Boston down the seacoast....Without closing the general debate the committee rose.

SENATE.—Dec. 15.—Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported the House amendment to the resolution providing for printing the report of the Tariff Commission Agreed to. It provides for printing, indexing and binding 42,000 copies of the report, testimony and accompanying papers for the use of Congress and the Tariff Commission, and for printing 20,000 copies of the report without the testimony for the use of the two Houses.....The French spoliations bill was amended and passed.....Pendleton's civil service bill was then resumed.....On motion of Mr. Pendleton the first section of the bill was amended so as to require that the Civil Service Commissioners be confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Reed (Rep. Me.) presented as a question of privilege a memorial of Jas. H. McLean, claiming to have been elected to succeed the late Thos. Allen as Representative from the Second District of Missouri to the Forty-seventh Congress. Mr. McLean asserts that he received a plurality of the votes cast at the special election, but that the Secretary of State absolutely refused to give him a certificate on the ground that the Second District had been legislated out of existence. He asked the House to declare him entitled to the seat. Mr. Reed said there was no dispute as to McLean's plurality. The reason which was alleged for not giving him a certificate was that the new redistricting of the State had abolished the old district. That ground could not be maintained. He admitted he had no documentary evidence to show that that was not ground for refusal.....It was finally decided that the claimant be sworn in, so Mr. McLean appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.....Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), from the joint shipping committee, reported a bill to relieve the burdens of the American merchant marine. Referred to the Committee on Commerce..... The views of the minority, presented by Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) received the same reference..... The House then, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill....Extended discussion followed on the proposition to reduce postage to two cents for letters....Mr. Caswell, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment increasing the appropriations for the star service from $5,000,000 to $5,250,000. Adopted....The committee arose without final action.

SENATE.—Dec. 16.—On motion of Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) a resolution was adopted calling for copies of orders under which naval officers inspected and reported upon the revenue marine service, the life-saving service and marine hospital service, and a statement of the authority of law under which inspection and reports were made; also whether the treasury department consented to the inspection of service under its control.....The civil service bill was proceeded with..... Mr. Ingalls (Rep., Kan.) said the bill was supported by each party in the hope of cheating the other, and would end by defrauding both.....Mr. Hawley characterized Mr. Ingall's remarks as petulant and offensive. ....Mr. Vorhees then addressed the senate in opposition to the bill.....Mr. Sherman said one of his first acts as secretary of the treasury was reducing the force 500 in number, and also reducing the pay to rates which the same kind of service commanded in private employment, and the result was that $600,000 appropriated for that bureau by congress was returned to the treasury. As secretary of the treasury he had done his best to bring the force down to a proper standard, and if there were any supernumeraries there now he did not know of it. As to civil service reform, he favored three provisions: First, the taking away of power to select employes by favoritism and passage of a law that admission to the service should be secured by competitive examinations open to all; second, the prohibition of removals except for cause; third, the prohibition of political assessments, without interfering with the right of officials to contribute voluntarily for legitimate political purposes. Removals without cause would be very rarely made if the pressure of senators and representatives for appointments in executive departments was stopped and therefore he would vote again, as he had voted years ago, for a law prohibiting such interference by members of congress. As an executive officer he had felt keenly such interference.....Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.) confirmed what Mr. Sherman had said about the departments. He was tired of hearing that the executive departments were reeking with corruption. It was not true.....Without final action the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The postoffice appropriation was resumed in committee of the whole.....On motion of Mr. Dunn (Dem. Ark.) a paragraph was added to the bill, providing that if the revenues of the postoffice department should be insufficient to meet appropriations made, a sum equal to such deficiency shall be appropriated from any money in the treasury. Pending action the committee rose.....Mr. Hiscock offered a resolution for the holiday recess from December 22, 1882, until January 3, 1883.....Adjourned.

SENATE.—Dec. 18.—Several petitions from tobacco dealers were presented in relation to the reduction of the tobacco tax, all urging speedy legislation....Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finances reported a substitute for the House bill providing for the entry of distilled spirits in distillery warehouses. The bill is to be changed to "An act extending the time within which spirits heretofore entered in distillery warehouses should be withdrawn." Mr. Sherman urged immediate consideration of the bill, but Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, regarded it as too important for hasty action. Mr. Pugh of Alabama, submitted an amendment to the civil service bill, providing, first, that employes now in the service shall be subject, the same as new applicants, to the operations of the law; 2nd, appointments to be according to the population of the states and territories; and 3d, the persons now in office are to be divided into three classes: those who can be subjected to competitive examination at once; 2nd, those who can be examined within 6 months; and 3d, those who can be spared for examination within 12 months. These examinations are not to interfere with the regular work of the service, and appointments are to be according to the examinations, and without any regard to political opinions, and the whole force to be reduced to the requirements of the service....Mr. Vest of Missouri, submitted a minority report from the shipping committee, which was ordered printed ....Mr. Plumb of Kansas, asked consideration of a bill authorizing the disposition of part of Fort Dodge military reservation to actual settlers. Mr. Conger of Michigan, objected, and the matter went over....The bill to amend the act to repeal discriminating duties on goods produced east of Cape of Good Hope was passed....The Indian appropriation bill came up, when Mr. Dawes of Mass., who has charge of the bill made a brief statement of its provisions, after which the bill was read and all the amendments reported by the committee on Indian affairs agreed to. Mr. Beck of Kentucky, regarded the appropriations for teachers, blacksmiths, etc., unnecessary, as among many of the tribes no school houses were ever built ....The bankruptcy bill came up, and amendments were offered by Mr. Hoar of Mass., from the committee on judiciary....The House resolution relative to the death of Representative Orth of Indiana, was laid before the Senate, and after the appointment of Messrs. Harrison, Lapham and Saunders as committee to attend his funeral, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased Representative.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, offered a resolution stating that in view of the fact that the continued agitation of the internal revenue tax on tobacco was injuring the trade, a rebate ought to be allowed on the stock on hand, providing such stock was stamped and the packages unbroken. The resolution was referred to the ways and means committee....The resolution for a holiday recess was reported back without recommendation and when put to vote was lost by a vote of 123 to 105. Mr. Robeson of New Jersey, introduced a resolution imposing a fine of $50 for each day's absence upon every member absenting himself during holiday week. The resolution was passed. The House adjourned as a mark of respect to Representative Orth.

SENATE.—Dec. 19.—The Indian appropriation bill was resumed....Mr. Beck offered an amendment to the Indian bill, directing the removal of the Crow Agency to some point east of Big Horn River, in the vicinity of Fort Custer. Agreed to....The bill finally passed....The bill reported yesterday by Senator Sherman extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses was next considered....Mr. Conger thought the tendency of the bill would be to encourage over-production of whisky. It was a measure in the interest of whisky men, and at the end of this extension another would be asked....Mr. Ingalls' amendment adding a provision that from and after the expiration of three years from the entry of any distilled spirits now in warehouses 5 per cent. interest shall be collected upon such spirits, to be computed down to the time of withdrawal, was adopted....Mr. Windom then offered another amendment limiting to one year he time for the withdrawal of spirits on and after July 1, 1883....Messrs. Conger, Hale, Edmunds and Ingalls favored this amendment, and Messrs. Beck, Logan, Sherman and Williams opposed it.....The amendment was lost—Yeas 24, nays 27. It was then decided to take up the civil service bill, but the Senate adjourned before any progress was made.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one limiting the number of liquor saloons in the District of Columbia to 200....The Speaker laid before the House a number of requests for leaves of absence. Debate ensued and objections were raised on all sides. Several were granted, however, whereupon Mr. Browne said he had voted against a holiday adjournment in good faith, but was now satisfied that what was transacted in the House yesterday was a low comedy, and that an attempt to meet during the holidays would be a farce....Finally, after a warm debate, the House, by a vote of 127 yeas to 100 nays, adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from December 22 till January 2....Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution reciting that the Government of France proposes, to establish at Tunis a judicial system common to Christian nations; that courts in that country are opened for the protection of citizens of the United States in their person, property and rights, and authorizing the President to declare by proclamation that the right on the part of the United States and its citizens to claim extra jurisdiction within said territory of Tunis has ceased and will no longer be claimed or exercised. Passed....The House then went into committee on the postoffice appropriation bill, but did not reach a final vote before adjournment....The Speaker announced as an escort at the burial of Representative Orth of Indiana, Messrs. Calkins, Pierce, Steele, Watson, Davis, of Illinois, Urner and Reese.

CRIME.

A STEPMOTHER BECOMES A STIFF.

For the past six years Patrick Slattery, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., has had constant quarrels with his stepmother. The other day he brought matters to a focus by quietly creeping up behind her as she stood at a table ironing and shooting her in the head, killing her instantly. He then went to his own room and fired two bullets into his abdomen. Though a temperate young man, 22 years of age, he left a letter saying drink was the cause of it.

THERESA CONVICTED.

The trial of Theresa Sturla for the killing of Charles Stiles, her lover, in the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, has ended. The jury were out 22 hours and returned a verdict of manslaughter, placing Theresa's punishment at one year in the penitentiary.

MORE DAKOTA CROOKEDNESS.

A new feature in crooked land office practice has been discovered at Yankton. The scheme is for some shark to file a contest against a tree claim on the ground that the requisite number of trees has not been planted. When the owner comes to prove up he is bled to the extent of $75 or $100 in order to have the contest withdrawn. The crooked practice was ventilated by an arrest on a warrant for perjury.

NEWS NOTES.

BOYS BURNED TO DEATH.

Two colored youths, aged 14, were burned to death at Memphis, Tenn. They had made themselves a bed of excelsior in a large box at the rear of a music store, and the supposition is that the excelsior caught fire from a cigarette which they were smoking, and before they could get out were literally roasted. The fire communicated through a grating to the rubbish in the celler of the store, but was promptly extinguished by the Fire Department, although it had mounted up the hatchway to the third story of the large building.

A FINE BUILDING BURNED.

The Hall block in Toledo has been destroyed by fire. The building was occupied by wholesale houses, railway offices, a photograph gallery, architects and law offices, music hall, etc., and was valued at $300,000 and insured for $110,000. The total loss on building and contents is $75,000.

A COSTLY SMASH-UP.

A freight train broke in two on Poplar street grade, St. Louis, the run-away cars killing a transfer wagon team, smashing into a store and spreading themselves in destructive confusion over the street; loss $15,000.

AN EXPLOSION.

The bursting of a boiler in the Globe rolling mills at Cincinnati resulted in the death of two men and serious injury to ten others.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

United States Minister Young endeavored to secure the appointment of collector of customs of Corea for an American, but an Englishman, Carroll, was the lucky person.

THE AGITATOR.

Herr John Most, the German agitator lately imprisoned in England, has arrived in this country. Socialists and members of the International Workingmen's Association gave him an enthusiastic reception.

WAIVES EXAMINATION.

Geo. J. Rice, the ex-President of the Utica, Ithica and Elmira railway company, arrested for embezzlement, waives examination, and awaits in the Toombs the action of the grand jury.

CANADIAN PUBLISHERS MAY REJOICE.

Postmaster General Howe is officially informed by the Canadian postoffice department that an act was passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament exempting from postage all newspapers mailed from the office of publication in Canada addressed to subscribers in that country, and that under the terms of the postal convention of 1875 this exemption from postage has also been extended to newspapers mailed from Canadian offices of publication and addressed to subscribers in the United States.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

C. A. Cimery, a locomotive, fireman, of Grand Rapids, Mich., jumped from a Canada Southern coach near Tilbury, Ontario, while asleep, under supposition that he was on his own engine and was about to collide with another train. Although the train was making 45 miles an hour the somnambulist eseaped with slight bruises.

A LONG LEAP.

A stranger, J. P. Davis, from London, registered at the International hotel, New York, and shortly after being assigned a room he jumped from the sixth story window into the central area of the hotel, splitting his skull in two.

DECEASED.

Col. G. W. Schofield, of the regular army, died suddenly at Fort Apache, Arizona. He was a brother of Gen. J. M. Schofield, commander of the division of the Pacific.

NOTICE OF REDUCTION.

The notices posted in their works by the Phœnix iron company of Phœnixville, Pa., inform the employes that a reduction of wages will go into effect Jan. 1st next. The puddlers are reduced to $4 per ton and other employes to be reduced about 7 per cent. The company employes about 3,000 men.

A TEXAS TOWN BADLY BURNED.

Fire devastated Corsicana to the extent of $150,000. The most serious losers are Scales & McCannon, 1,200 bales of cotton; Congressman Mills' business house, and 18 or 20 general stores were destroyed.

THE INSURANCE.

The insurance upon the Hall block and contents burned at Toledo foots up $472,000. The building was abundantly supplied with four-inch water pipe, with coils of hose on every floor, as a safeguard against fire, but when it became necessary to use them they were found to be empty. The water had been shut off to prevent freezing.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A CLUE.

The Dublin police have obtained a clue to the murderers of Cavendish and Burke, in Phœnix Park. At least two men have been arrested on what is regarded as pretty strong evidence. The names of the men arrested are Brady, a pavier and Hanlon, a leather currier. One of them has been identified by persons who were in Phœnix Park on the night of the murder as one of the men seen on the car in which the assassins rode. The arrests were made on the evidence of informers. Hanlon is 28 years old and small in stature. The other prisoner is 35 and tall, stout and robust. They both reside near Thomas street. They were confronted at Dublin Castle with several persons who at the inquest over the remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish testified that they had seen the Phœnix Park assassins drive away. Curran, however, did not deem their identification of Brady and Hanlon sufficient, but the prisoners were detained in order that others might have an opportunity to see them. It is thought further arrests will be made in connection with the murders.

A HISTORICAL RELIC RUINED.

A fire broke out in Hampton Court palace in the outskirts of London on the 14th, being first discovered in one of the private apartments. Several of the superb collection of paintings by Van Dyke and Holbein were completely destroyed and others were badly injured. Much of the palace was damaged by water, and one woman unable to escape from the apartments by reason of the dense smoke was suffocated. The ancient building was first commenced to be constructed in 1515, by Cardinal Wolsey, who lived there in regal splendor. It consisted of five courts, 1,500 rooms and a banqueting hall 106 feet long.

THE FRENCH AND GERMANS.

The German Gazette in an article on the relations between Germany and France, says that Germany intends to retaliate against the indisposition of the French to buy German goods by imposing a tax on champagne and goods of Parisian manufacture.

PARNELL'S OPINION.

In a recent speech at Cork Parnell said he would always oppose any attempt of the government to land emigrants in a hapless and penniless condition on the shores of America. If, he said, England desired to promote emigration of Irishmen let them be placed on land in America provided with houses and means to raise a crop the first year of their residence. He advocated the settlement of the vast tracts of grazing land in Ireland. There was no reason why they should not be peopled, having served as a home for them in time of famine.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

A Berlin dispatch says: The only topic engaging attention here is the relations between Germany and Russia. Russian exchange was never lower in Berlin since the battle of Plevna than now. One hundred rouble notes of a nominal value of 320 marks were quoted Monday at 195 marks offered. The panic seems mainly due to an article in the Vossiche Zeitung concerning the echeloning of the Russian army on the Gallician frontier. This is regarded in well informed circles, both in Berlin and Vienna, as absurd, but its effect on business shows that uneasiness has been raised in the minds of the public by what is known as Bismarck's newspaper campaign. This consists of various articles recently published laying stress on the purely dual defensive nature of the Austro-German alliance.

ARABI'S ALLOWANCE AND PROSPECTS.

El Ahram, an Egyptian newspaper, says Arabi's allowance will be between $1,500 and $2,500 per annum. His wife will soon join him in Ceylon after her confinement, now shortly expected.

A CELESTIAL CITY BLAZE.

Chinese advices just received state that a great fire in Canton, Nov. 7 and 8, destroyed 800 houses and a number of people were burned to death, including firemen; also that there were two fires in Foo Chow, Nov. 4 and 5, destroying 200 houses and five lives.

WESTGATE REMANDED.

In the Dublin Police Court Westgate was charged with participation in the Phœnix Park murders and remanded.

A RIOT.

A Marseilles dispatch says: A riot occurred in LaCrau between French and Italian workmen. One Italian was killed and four other workmen seriously injured. Seven Italians were arrested.

A DEMAND FOR WORK OR FOOD.

At Loughrea, Ireland, a number of laborers paraded the streets demanding work or food and declaring that they were starving. They surrounded the residence of Bishop Duggan, who distributed money to them. Great distress prevails in the town.

BITS OF NEWS.

The damage to Hampton Court palace by fire is roughly estimated at £30,000.

Sixty persons were killed by the explosion of a powder magazine in Guayaquil, Cuba.

The Australian mine in Creswick, Victoria, is flooded. Twenty-two persons were drowned

The accounts of ex-Secretary Frank Queade, Brooklyn, (N. Y.) department of parks, show a deficiency of $10,000, which has been made good by Comptroller Semled.

Congressman are pretty much agreed on two cent letter postage, but differ widely as to when the law should take effect; next July or a year hence.

Total loss by the fires at Kingston, Jamaica, placed at $15,000,000.

Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, of Belleville, Ont., has been appointed chief justice of Manitoba.

The police court at Rutland, Vt., has just sentenced Mrs. Bridget Kennedy to the house of correction for nearly 50 years for illegally selling liquor, she being convicted on 295 complaints and unable to pay the fines.

One thousand troops have left Cairo for the Soudan, and other detachments follow soon.

A match factory burned at Belfast, Ireland, four persons perishing in the flames.

The schooner John Floyd, from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., sunk on Hatteras shoals. All hands saved by life-saving crew.

A financial crisis is imminent in Russia.

Mrs. Maria Appley, aged 104 years, has just died at Morristown, N. Y.

The farmers' convention at Chicago, voted to hold a national agricultural exposition in 1883, and appointed a committee on time and place.

According to the last census bulletin the total manufactured products of the country for the year were valued at $5,369,667,700, being an increase of nearly 27 per cent. over that of 1870.

Prof. Harkness, of the naval observatory at Washington, says it will take the astronomers five years to figure out the results of the last transit of Venus.

It is said England will soon propose international protection for the Suez canal.

Work on the Washington monument is about closing for the winter. The height is about 340 feet.

Mrs. Anderson, widow of the hero of Fort Sumter, is living with her three daughters in Washington.

Dispatches from South America say the observations of the transit of Venus were completely successful down there.

1883.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instructions and entertainment to thousands of American Homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make *Harper's Weekly* the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

HARPER'S PERIODICAL

THE FARM.

Shut out the Cold.

The temperature of the living animal body cannot vary greatly, and therefore when the weather grows colder there is an increased demand for food to be consumed in keeping up the natural heat. A low temperature is an expensive condition, as every farmer who has wintered his stock well knows. There are two general methods of overcoming the wearing or exhausting effects of severe cold weather; giving the animals an abundance of rich and palatable, heat-forming food, and securing them from exposure in warm and comfortable stables. A happy combination of these two methods is the one to be provided by every stock raiser who looks both to the comfort of his animals and their profitableness. If stables generally could be warmed with safety by stoves, there is no doubt that a saving in the amount of fodder would result. Much can be done in this direction by keeping the animals in well-built stables and free from all chilling currents of frost-laden air. The writer has in mind a stable, where a long row of milch cows suffered almost to the point of freezing, on many winter nights, because the stable was full of large cracks, and the doors only partly shut out the drifting snows. A few hours of patching the walls, flooring, and doors, with very little expense for lumber, would have made its good effects evident within a single week at the dairy room. A cow is not at her best when she must shiver with the cold and have her rough coat covered with the frost and snow of a severe winter night. Looked at in simply the pecuniary light, this method of keeping farm stock does not bring the best returns. There is no farmer who, being able to own a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, can afford not to house them well. He may let them eat at will from the stack of the best hay that is made, but if they have no more shelter than the stack affords, he may come to the conclusion common to all bad agricultural practice, hat farming does not pay. Let this be a word in season for all those who may profit by it. Stow the cracks in the stables, and save pain for your animals and money for yourself. Take special care not to have the farm stock exposed to the chilling winter blasts; in short, shut out the cold.

Too Much Tallow.

The Prairie Farmer in commenting on the fat stock show recently held in Chicago, says:

Sensible people of course know that great masses of fat and tallow do not fill the requirements of first-class butchers' stock, and it would seem as though the great feeders of the country would discontinue a practice that not only ruins their stock, but actually detracts from their value upon the block. The intrinsic merit of a beef animal must be measured and determined solely upon the basis of the greatest proportion of good, choice meat to gross weight, and the lessons of the fat stock will be learned in vain unless the standard of excellence is finally placed upon that basis, as between the exhibitors of beef cattle, Animals fattened until they cannot get about without the greatest effort, and when once down in their stalls can with the utmost difficulty regain their feet, are not the cattle sought by the meat cutter who calculates upon a reasonable profit. It is all well enough to class cattle of this character as "Christmas beef," but the fact remains that their gigantic proportions really render them unprofitable to the average butcher. Many shrewd feeders have long been of the opinion that the premium list of the show should not include anything that would induce exhibitors to continue the evils of overfeeding, but as the Smithfield cattle club of London at their annual shows keep up and indorse the practice, there will probably be no cessation on this side of the water.

Many of the animals exhibited at the fat stock show are simply overfed specimens of the bovine race, and the quality of the beef killed every year clearly shows that there is no profit in this method of feeding.

The subject is a very important one to the cattle interests of the entire country, and deserves the thoughtful attention of all breeders and feeders.

Cultivate Walnuts.

Farmers, it would be an easy matter and a profitable thing for you to grow a dozen, 100 or 1,000 black walnut trees on your land. Secure the nuts, shucks and all, lay them on the ground in a secure place and cover with leaves or litter of some kind, with a sprinkling of earth, or some brush laid on, to prevent the wind from uncovering them, and leave them until spring, then place where they are to grow, as soon as the sprout starts; or better still, place the nuts in autumn where the trees are wanted. If this is not practicable, grow the trees a year or two in nursery form, and transplant. Some people believe it to be impracticable to remove such trees; but it can be easily and successfully done with trees a year old. If they are to grow two years, or longer, before being removed, the taproot should be cut, inducing a growth of numerous small roots. Walnut is valuable, and will become more so, as the old forests of it melt away, and a 40-acre tract of trees started at the time of the birth of a son, would be a fortune to him upon arriving at his majority, and meantime the thinning out of other trees grown between would pay well for the use of the land. Walnut trees will not grow in sod, good sized trees being killed or hopelessly stunted by the growth of grass. But they are easily grown, and should be planted more extensively. Give the subject your thought, make a few figures, and then you will plant.

"Vaccination" for Chicken Cholera.

Mr. W. H. Griffith, of Zanesville, O., says that during the past two years he has vaccinated 2,000 fowls in yards badly smitten with chicken cholera, and of this number only 11 died. Of fowls in the same yards not vaccinated all died. The proper procedure in such cases is as follows:

"Vaccinate a hen, and in eight days her system will be thoroughly inoculated; then cut off her head and catch all the blood in some vessel, then pour the blood on paper to dry; a half drop of this blood is sufficient to vaccinate a fowl, and the blood of one hen will vaccinate your whole flock. Catch the fowl you wish to vaccinate, and with a pin or knife make a little scratch on the thigh (just enough to draw blood), then moisten a little piece of the paper with the dried blood on and stick it on the chicken's leg where you scratched it, then let the fowl run, and you need have no fear of chicken cholera."

In the course of his experiments Mr. Griffith has dried enough blood to vaccinate 10,000 fowls. He offers to send, free of charge, to such as wish to try the cure, enough blood to start with. All he asks is that application be made soon (as the blood loses its virtue by long keeping), and that experimenters report results.

Tree Culture.

H. W. S. Cleveland, in his pamphlet on "The culture and management of our native forests," says that we must learn to imitate nature in our methods of cultivation if we would grow new forests successfully. The primary point is to keep the trunks of the tree shaded. Nature does this by massing the plants closely together in the forests, so that they shade each other, or by giving a widespread of limbs with low heads to trees in the open. It also protects the cambium layer with thick deposits of old bark, and we endanger the health of the tree when we scrape this off. Another important point is to keep the roots well mulched, as nature does with old leaves, thick mold and mosses in the forest; and a third point is to protect the trees well from the southwest wind. the breeze which, with its d[illegible] heat, is the most damaging to the vitality of the tree. In illustration of the vitality of this rule Mr. Cleveland points to the greater luxuriance and variety of plant life on the east side of seas and lakes than on the west side.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. — This excellent breed of fowls is a valuable acquisition to our poultry stock; and we might without favor credit them with giving the first stimulus to the poultry industry of this country. They are the most popular and largely-bred of any improved fowls. And though they have some faults, like all other domestic breeds, yet as a fowl for hardiness, quietness, easy management, and winter laying, they are superior to other varieties. It is true they are a long time coming to maturity, but the early and well fed pullets will begin to lay in Nov. or Dec. in warm quarters, and will "shell out" during most of the winter months when eggs are dear. One must avoid feeding too much fat-producing food to them or they will become too fat unless kept in daily exercise.—Poultry Monthly.

HOW LONG TO KEEP HENS.—It seldom pays to keep hens the third year. With age they become fat, lazy, and unproductive, get diseased and die. Though they may not stop laying if well cared for, still they are not profitable layers, and their flesh is not as valuable as that of younger birds. In all cases there should be a succession of pullets for the production of eggs, and to be fattened off as they cease laying. But if chickens are not wanted for sale, they are wanted to renew the stock of hens, as no one can deny the expediency of having pullets to add yearly to the old stock, so that no cock or hen shall be kept longer than three years. —Poultry Monthly.

WHAT MRS. EDSON DID.—The Board of Audit has very properly cut down the bills of the Garfield doctors, but it did not go far enough in the reduction of claims presented. It is absurd to allow Mrs. Edson $3,000 and allow men of the skill and reputation of Agnew and Hamilton but $5,000.—*Chicago Times.*

There, hold on now. You have struck an unprotected woman. Mrs. Edson was only the nurse, but she did more to keep Garfield alive than all the doctors. Her beef tea, that she fired down his neck, came nearer to finding the bullet than the doctors' probes, and she didn't put on style and quarrel with anybody, or get an idea she owned the earth, and she should be paid just as much as the cross-eyed butchers who didn't know enough to follow a bullet hole.—*Peck's Sun.*

A PLUCKY SWIMMERESS.—We learn from a correspondent that, a short time ago, Mrs. G. A. D. McArthur Campbell, formerly a resident of Coonamble, distinguished herself by a deed of admirable bravery. Mrs. Campbell was a passenger in a steamer from Hong Kong to one of the northern ports of Queensland, and one day a little boy about four years of age, to whom the lady was very much attached, fell overboard, the accident occurring through a sudden lurch of the vessel. With the exception of Mrs. Campbell and the man at the wheel, all the passengers and crew were at dinner. Without waiting for a life buoy or divesting herself of any clothing, and simply saying to the man at the wheel, "Don't tell the child's mother," Mrs. Campbell plunged into the water, swam to the boy, and held him up till both were rescued, the steamer having been promptly stopped and a boat lowered. Neither the lady nor the boy was much the worse for the immersion.—*Sidney (Australia) Herald.*

A HINT TO HUSBANDS.—Love and appreciation are to woman what dew and sunshine are to flowers. They refresh and brighten her whole life. They make her strong-hearted and keen-sighted in everything affecting the welfare of her home. They enable her to cheer her husband when the cares of life press heavily upon him, and to be a very providence to her children. To know that her husband loves her, that even her faults are looked upon with tenderness; that her face to one at least is the fairest in the world; that the heart which is to her the greatest and noblest, holds her sacred in its utmost recesses above all other women, gives strength, and courage, and sweetness, and vivacity which all the wealth of the world could not bestow. Let a woman's life be pervaded with such an influence, and her heart will blossom and sweeten, and brighten in perpetual youth.

"Oh, Pat!" "What, sor?" "Did yez iver see a winter loike this?" "Yes, sor." "Whin?" "Last summer, sor."

On a Model Silk Farm.

New York Star.

'There is no reason why silk culture should not be as extensive and as lucrative in the United States as anywhere else in the world.'

The speaker sat in a cozy office at No. 27 Bond street, at a desk covered with papers and proof-sheets. He was a tall, fair complexioned man, with blue eyes and blonde mustache and goatee. It was Mr. W. B. Smith, president of the American Silk Exchange upon whom a Star reporter had called.

'What part of the country is best suited for sericulture, Mr. Smith?'

'Wherever the worms can obtain a supply of young, tender mulberry leaves. We have what we call a model silk farm at Park Ridge, Bergan county, N. J. The enterprise is a new one, but will practically demonstrate that Americans can make silk equal to the product of Lyons.'

'How extensive is your model farm?'

'We have thirty acres divided into eleven plots of varying sizes. The price of land is from $80 to $250 per acre, according to location. The soil is a gravelly loam, with a clay subsoil, and is admirably adapted to our purpose. Before I finally selected that piece of land, I looked at fourteen other tracts. I spent four months in time, and $1,000 in car-fare.

'What sort of people do you expect as colonists?'

'Oh, first-class people, of course. We encourage no others. Perhaps I may as well say that the Exchange does not intend to assert any right to regulate the action of the colonists. It is not at all a communistic affair. Each person buys a plot of land, and raises silk worms in his or her own way. Our superintendent, M. Viron Des Lauriers, is a practical silk culturist, and will visit the colonists to give them advice and instructions; but of course, they need not necessarily follow his ideas.'

'Are there indigenous mulberry trees at Park Ridge?' the reporter asked.

'I don't think there are any in the country. The trees we intend to use will come from Italy. There are different kinds of mulberries suitable for different climates. The morus japonica, for example, gives a rich, juicy leaf, but thrives best in warm countries. On the other hand, the morus nigra, or black mulberry, is very hardy, though its leaf is not as rich as that of the japonica. In our colony we will try the experiment of grafting the japonica upon the nigra, thus securing the best leaf with the hardest stock.'

'How much time is required to produce one crop of worms?'

'Six weeks.'

'Then you can raise several crops a year?'

'Yes, that can be done and is done, but when several crops of worms are produced yearly they are smaller and weaker than the annuals, as they are called, and the cocoons are of a correspondingly inferior quality.'

'What will your colonists pay for eggs?'

'The best, imported from the south of France, cost $4 an ounce, or twenty-five cents per thousand.'

'Hold on, Mr. Smith,' cried the reporter, 'at that rate there would be sixteen thousand eggs in an ounce.

'Don't let that tax your credulity,' replied Mr. Smith with a fin sourire, 'in fact there are no less than 40,000 eggs to the ounce, and we guarantee all the eggs we sell.'

'Eli Perkins might as well take a back seat. You seriously assert that for $4 you carefully examine 40,000 eggs, and that you guarantee them?'

'No. I assert nothing of the sort. The soundness of the eggs is tested by examining the bodies of the worms laying them. The eggs are laid on a piece of paper within a space which the trade dollar would cover. The worm laying them is pinned to a corner of the paper, where she is left until she dies and is as dry as a smoked herring. Then she is pulverized and the particles examined. A fungus growth upon them is a sign of disease, and the worms are rejected. Otherwise they are known to be good.'

'Do silkworms live on mulberry leaves alone?'

'That is their only diet, and they are veritable pigs in the matter of feeding. They eat their own weight every day. Here are some eggs,' said Mr. Smith, showing the reporter a piece of paper bearing several hundred dark-brown specks.

'Will the worms raised on your colony be as good as those of France?'

'They will be better. In Europe they live closely huddled together, and any disease breaking out spreads rapidly. The effect of over-population is the same with silkworms as with the genus homo. Making the most sanguine allowances for the increase of sericulture in the United States, the worms will not be crowded in 1,000 years, and the appearances of disease should not be manifest in at least a century.'

'In what form will your colonists send their product to market?'

'In cocoons for some time to come. It will not yet pay them to reel the silk. That requires expensive machinery and a high degree of skill. In Europe French and Italian girls work at reeling.'

'How much profit is there in silk-raising on a farm like that in New Jersey?'

'Every acre should pay from $200 to $600 per annum. Not such a poor profit in an enterprise that takes only six weeks of time in the year. The land can be used for ordinary farming without interference with the silk business. Our ground is high and well drained. Low ground is unwholesome for silkworms.'

'When your lots are all taken will you establish another farm?'

'I don't know yet. One of the objects of our colony is to arouse an interest in silk culture in America.'

'Is not the business pursued here at all at present?'

'Yes; the Menonites in Nebraska and other western states do something at it. They grow the black mulberry only. If one prefers to cultivate silkworms for the sake of the eggs the profit is more than double that derived from the sale of cocoons.'

'Do you ever see in silkworms any evidences of intelligence?'

'Yes; it would be strange if centuries of association with humanity had not developed some brains in them. They permit themselves to be handled without showing the least agitation.'

'I suppose the silk manufacturers over in Jersey are friendly to your project?'

'Well, the enterprise s an infant less than a week old—a very infant industry—and as yet it is impossible to say exactly what attitude the manufacturers will take.'

INFORMATION FOR THE YOUTH.—A callow youth asks the Philadelphia Times "where he shall put his kiss." If he could get ten dollars for it, he would "put it up the spout" at his uncle's. When a young man doesn't know where to put a kiss, he should keep it in his head, if it doesn't make too much noise rolling round in the vacuum.—*Norristown Herald.*

Chicago's First Citizen.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in closing an elaborate article on Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of that city, gives the following as Mr. Harrison's opinion of St. Jacobs Oil: "When I first found myself suffering from the rheumatism, my leading thought naturally was to call a physician, but my neighbors all advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. I procured some of it immediately, and found it excellent for that ailment.

When the devil's garments are whitest he means the most mischief.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases of Women (96 pages.) Address WORLD'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo N. Y.

Fate is the dark shadow that forever crosses our sunshine.

The Bilious,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is wisdom to think, and folly to sit without thinking.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Buzz saws,
Bull dogs,
Green watermelons,
Didn't know it was loaded pistols,
Opium shops,
Gambling dens,
Dull razors,
Counterfeit notes,
Rams' horns,
Hornets' nests,
Lightning rods,
Mules' hind legs,
Nitro-glycerine cans,
Forty-rod whiskey.

Weak stomachs, from which result indigestion, dyspepsia, and various blood affections are also signals of danger which should be heeded without delay, and for which Burdock Blood Bitters are especially adapted. This medicine renovates, purifies and strengthens the circulatory organs, thus building up the entire system.

W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, Canada, suffered from a disease of the liver and kidneys, that brought him so low his life was despaired of; he lay for thirteen days without an operation of the bowels; after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters he was enabled to leave his bed and drive out, three bottles more completed a cure, and he says that he is now a better man than he has been for twenty years.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & Co., Wholesale Agts., Detroit, Mich.

Love for the dead should not cramp our duty to the living.

Honorable Mention.

Of all the remedies on earth that well may claim attention, Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL commands especial mention. For wondrous power to cure disease, it's fame there's none can throttle. Its merits are not in the puff, but are inside the bottle. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, diphtheria, etc., are all cured by Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Many secretly seek themselves in what they do, and know it not.

"All the Ills that Flesh is Heir to,"

Arising from impurity of the blood, torpid liver, irregular bowels, disordered kidneys, etc., can be safely and speedily cured by BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Price $1.00.

A mind once cultivated will not lie fallow for half an hour.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

It is a good rule to be deaf when a slanderer begins to talk.

"The Commodore."

Jos. L. Foote, the Commodore, Elgin, Ill., says THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL cured him of sciatica with one application, thoroughly applied. It also cured him of a severe cold and cough. He thinks it a very valuable remedy, and will never be without it.

To grow old to men is to become young to the angels.

The Chinese must go, and all Americans should go—and buy a bottle of Carboline, the deodorized petrolcum hair renewer and dresser. Since the recent improvement, no preparation ever had such a sale or gave such general satisfaction as Carboline. Sold by all druggists.

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Charity gives itself rich, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

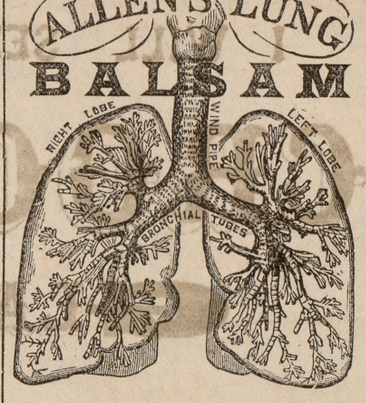
Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctor said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

I write this hoping that everyone afflicted with diseased ludgs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

Instead of complaining of the thorns among the roses, we should be thankful for the roses among the thorns.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

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STRICTLY PURE.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE!

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION has been CURED when other remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

WILLIAM C. DIGGES, merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes April 4, 1881, that he wants us to know that the LUNG BALSAM has cured his mother of Consumption, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured; he thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM & Co., wholesale druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of MATHIAS FREEMAN, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The LUNG BALSAM cured him, as it has many others, of Bronchitis.

VOLUNTARY EDITORIAL FROM THE DUBUQUE HERALD.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is a popular remedy in Dubuque and the surrounding country. The druggists whom we have interviewed in regard to the sale of different remedies for Lung Diseases, all speak in high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, not only as having the largest sale, but of giving entire satisfaction wherever it is used. In relation to its excellent curative properties we can speak from experience, having used it in our family for a long time.

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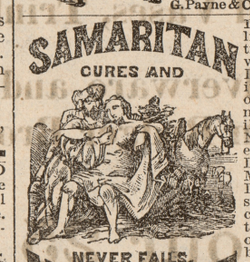

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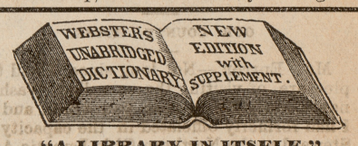

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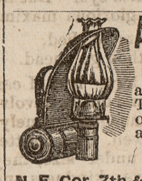

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GENTLEMEN. I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy has, in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS, ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 3104 Wash. Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

$1.50 per annum; $1.60 if not paid at the end of three months. 75 cents for six months. 40 cents for three months. 5 cents a copy.

Seth Merenes had his hand badly crippled by a buzz saw at Grant's Factory, lost his fingers on the right hand.

Mrs. John Callis, of Augusta, died Thursday morning, after a long illness caused by a cancer. The funeral services are to be held at the residence, to-day at ten o'clock.

Mr. Seth Arnold is the next lucky man to purchase a young Durham bull from S. T. Gridley's herd of short horns. Mr. Arnold is looking after the milking points in breeding as well as beef. These two points are what good breeders should look after.

BLESSED IS HE THAT CONSIDERTH THE POOR.

OUR COUNTY HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR.—Not long since, I had the pleasure of visiting the so called Washtenaw County House near Ann Arbor, and as I had formerly officiated in the capacity of Steward at the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, for over six years, and furnished supplies for 200 in all, I felt a peculiar interest in looking over the premises, and was delighted to see the splendid fields of wheat on the ground, the fine stock of cows, hogs, and horses on the farm, and a nice lot of corn in the crib, and the implements of husbandry well housed and cared for, a place for everything, and everything in its place, which proves to a demonstration that the right man is in the right place. For it is no boys play, to successfully manage a farm of 130 acres and run an institution attached containing three scores of aged invalids, satisfactorily to himself and his employers, for he is well aware that every step he takes, in doors and out, he is watched with a critics eye. But he has only to adopt this glorious maxim,

Ne'er turn aside your tears to shed,
Be sure your are right, then go ahead.

From the experience I have had, I can fully appreciate the trials and duties devolving upon the present managers, namely, Mr. and Mrs. John McDowell. No matter at all if they are a trifle under size, they have big hearts, full of love, kindness and sympathy for the suffering poor, and these are among the noblest attributes of our humanity.

After a bird's eye view of the farm, I was kindly escorted through the Institution, and here, Sir, allow me to say that I shall do injustice to my own feelings and certainly to those of my friend, not to speak in high terms of commendation of the exquisite neatness and order that characterized the institution in all its departments, and which is so absolutely essential to the health, comfort, and happiness of all its inmates. In fact every thing was in apple-pie order. They seem to have dreamed that cleanliness is akin to Godliness, and to prove this assertion, they have scored and hewed to the line. In passing through the wards, as we came in contact with those poverty stricken aged Fathers, who had once seen brighter days, I could but admire the friendly words offered to them by the steward, and the queenly step with which the smiling matron moved among the people, old ladies with words of cheer, proved self evident to me, that one kind word top'd out with a smile, is worth a cart-load of flowers. It is painfully sad to see those poor old weather-beaten tars, who for scores of years, have been bounding o'er the sea of life, and battling with the waves of adversity and sorrow, now driven to the wall, as it were, for the balance of life. But sadder still, to see the friends we love incarcerated within the walls of a mad house, bereft of reason. Lost to themselves, lost to their friends and to all the world around, without the shadow of a hope of recovery or deliverance, only by the rude hand of death. These are trials that bear no comparison with poverty or old age, for they out-weigh all the sorrows of life. Here let us pause and ask the solemn question, Who hath made us to differ? and now sir, I appeal to the honorable board of Trustees, who have been so wisely chosen, to counsel, direct and faithfully guard all the interests of that institution. Well may they be proud of their success in securing the services of those who stand at its head and have so nobly acquitted themselves in the line of duty.

Where I ask will they find those who are so admirably qualified to adorn the positions thsy now occupy? Long may they live to do honor to themselves and be a blessing to those aged pilgrims who are nearing the brink of the river.

A. W. POND.

Nov. 20, 1882, Rochester, N. Y.

HOW JIM WENT DOWN.

The place was no better to-day than it was ten years ago, when stout Jim Hatha way's father died and left it to him.

Jim began well, improved the little farm, did what he could to the old buildings, and was looking forward to a day, not far off, when he should have a wife to keep his house for him, when, as he thought, all must go well.

And so it might, but for one thing. Somebody tempted Jim to take a glass one cold, windy night. Then he took another, and another, till Jennie Adams, who could never marry a drunkard, had to turn poor Jim away. Then Jim went down, till now he bids fair to fill a drunkard's grave in the family burial place behind the old house.

Boys, don't touch the first glass of anything that can intoxicate. Let it alone as you would the deadliest poison, for a poison it really is, not only to the body and the brain, but to the soul.

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"	"	"	3.50	to 2.00
Green and Black	"	"	4.50	to 3.00

All Stand Lamps at Less than Cost,

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" "	"	12.00	to 8.50
Apple Blossom "	"	15.00	to 11.00

A nice line of Decorated Tea Sets from $5.00 upwards.

Chamber Sets with Handsome Decorations from $3.00 to $9.00.

Decorated Dinner Sets from $15.00 upwards, all a third less than formerly.

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Silverware and Jewelry at very low prices. A few dozen Rodger Bros. 1847 Knives.

On our 25 cent counter we have placed goods on sale that were sold from 35c to $1.50.

Buy your Holiday Goods Now as my Stock is Complete.

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BEANS	1 50	@	2 00
POTATOES	40	@	50
APPLES, per bl	2 50	—	3 00
ONIONS	20	—	30
HONEY, cap	14	—	18
CHEESE	14	—	16
BUTTER	28	—	30
EGGS, per doz	25	—	28
CHICKENS, per lb Spring	11	—	
" " live weight	6	—	
TURKEYS, " "	12	—	14
PORK, per cwt	7 00	—	7 25
" in bbls	19 00	—	20 00
LARD	12½	—	13
HAMS	13½	—	
BEEF, in quarter	7	—	9
TALLOW	8	—	
GREEN HIDES	6	—	
CURED "	9	—	
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
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